RULES

FOR THE

GENDER OF LATIN NOUNS,

AND THE

PERFECTS & SUPINES OF VERBS;

WITH

Hints on Latin Construing, &c.

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PERFECTS & SUPINES OF VERBS;

WITH

AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

HINTS ON LATIN CONSTRUING, &c.

For the Use of Schools.

BY THE

REV. HERBERT HAINES, M.A.

OF EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD, AND SECOND MASTER OF THE COLLEGE SCHOOL, GLOUCESTER.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

WITH the view of lessening the difficulty which many beginners experience in mastering and applying the rules of the "*Propria quæ maribus*," and "*As in præsenti*," of the Eton Grammar, the following pages have been drawn up. It is, however, hoped that they will prove sufficiently comprehensive for the ordinary Student of Classical Latin. Different Grammars have been consulted, but the compiler is more especially indebted to those by Professors Zumpt and Madvig. An Appendix, containing Hints on Latin Construing, adapted to the use of Junior forms in Schools, has been added. Although this portion of the Work might easily have been extended, it has been thought advisable to confine it mainly to the elucidation of such points as most frequently need the Instructor's help.

H. H.

GLOUCESTER,
Dec. 15th, 1854.

PART I.

RULES FOR THE GENDER OF SUBSTANTIVES.

GENERAL RULES.

1. The names of Males are masculine, as *păter; Virgĭlius, poēta, consul, rex.*

2. The names of Females are feminine, as *māter; Cĕres, nŭrus, uxor.*

3. The names which include both men and women are common,[1] as *păr̆ens; cīvis, hostis.*

4. Nouns of common gender are contained in the following verses :—

> *Antistes, vātes, ăd̆ŏlescens, auctor, et augur,*
> *Dux, jūdex, index, testis, cum cīve săcerdos,*
> *Munĭcĭpi adde păr̆ens, patruēli affīnis et hēres,*
> *Artĭfĭci conjux atque incŏla, mīlĕs et hostis,*
> *Par, jŭvĕnis, martyr, cŏmĕs, infans, atque sătelles,*
> *Interpres, custos, hospes, cum præsŭle vindex.*
> (Zumpt. Lat. Gr.)

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[1] That is of common *gender*. Common *nouns* are the names of common objects or things, many of which exist and may be viewed as a class; as men, trees, virtues, &c. Common nouns are opposed to nouns Proper (*nomina propria*, peculiar), which are the names of individuals, comparatively few of which exist, such as particular persons, places, rivers, seas, &c. e.g. *Romulus, Roma, Tiber*, &c.

The names of animals mostly follow the gender of their respective terminations. These substantives are either common, epicene, or of doubtful gender. Nouns of common and doubtful gender are used either as masculine or feminine. In nouns of common gender, the adjective (or pronoun) marks the sex, as *magnus bos*, a large ox; *hæc bos*, this cow. In doubtful (or uncertain) nouns the

5. Latinized Greek words mostly follow the gender of their original language. Thus *ăcīnăces* and *trĭpus* are masculine, *chlămys* and *lampas* feminine.

6. In Latin, as in Greek, the names of months, rivers and winds, are masculine.

7. The rivers *Allĭa*, *Lēthē*, and *Styx*, are feminine.

8. The names of trees in **us** are feminine, as *quercus*, *ulmus*.

9. Nouns undeclined are neuter, as *Argos*, *fas*, *nĕfas*, *nĭhil*, *Tempe*.

GENDER IN THE DECLENSIONS.

Words to which † is prefixed are occasionally found in the gender of the rule to which they are exceptions.

First Declension.

10. Nouns in **a** are feminine, as *ăqua*.

11. Nouns derived from the Greek in **as** and **es** are masculine; those in **e** are feminine.

Exceptions Masculine.

12. Nouns expressing the occupations of men, as *agrĭcŏla*, *aurīga*, *nauta*, with *Hadria*, are masculine.

Second Declension.

13. Nouns in **er** and **us** are masculine, as *lĭber*, *annus*.

14. All nouns in **um** are neuter, as *regnum*.

Exceptions Feminine.

15. The names of cities, countries, islands, gems, and plants, in **us** [or *os*] are feminine, being mostly derived from the Greek.

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sex is not distinguishable in Latin, as *dāmā*, a deer, buck or doe. Epicene (ἐπίκοινα) nouns are of one gender only, the sex being distinguished, if required, by the addition of *mas*, *mascŭlus* or *fēmĭna*, as *mas* or *mascula ănas*, a drake. *See also 52.*

Except the gems *bēryllus*, *carbuncŭlus*, *ŏpălus*, and *smăragdus*, with the plants *călămus*, *carduus*, *dūmus* and †*rŭbus*, which are masculine.[2]

16. *Alvus*, *Arctus*, *carbăsus*, *hŭmus* and *vannus*, are feminine.

Exceptions Neuter.

17. *Pĕlăgus*, *vīrus* and †*vulgus*, are neuter.

Third Declension.

18. Masculine Terminations

Nouns in **er**, in **es** *increasing*, in **o**, **or** and **os** are masculine.

19. Exceptions Feminine.

Nouns which end in **do**, in **go**, and **io**,
(Except *cardo*, †*margo*, *ordo*, *lĭgo*.)[3]
Arbor, *căro*, †*lintĕr*, *cos*,
Merces, *quies*, *sĕgĕs*, *dos*,
Compes, *ăbĭes*, *ēōs*.

20. Exceptions Neuter.

The names of plants in **er**,
Œs, *os-ōris*, *os-ossis* and *ver*.
Add *cădāver*, *ĭter*, *ūber*.
Verber, *spinther* also *tūber*.
Chăos, *mĕlos*, *ĕpos*, *cor*,
*Ăd*or, *marmor* and *æquor*.

21. Neuter Terminations.

Nouns in **l,a,n,e, ar, ur** and **us** are neuter.

22. *Lac*, *ālec* and *căput* are neuter.

23. Exceptions Masculine.

† *Sal*, *sol*, *lĕpus*, *mūs*, *liēn*, *rēn*,
Delphīn, *pecten*, *splēn*, *Lar*, *attăgēn*.
Fūr and *furfur*, *vultur*, *turtur*.

24. Exceptions Feminine.

To *pĕcus*, *pecŭdis*, *ṣūs*, and *grūs*,
Add eight (increasing long) in **us**,
Virtus, *incus*, *jŭventus*, *pălus*,
Servĭtus, *sĕnectus*, *tellus*, *sălus*.

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2 These are also masculine: *ăcanthus*, *ămăranthus*, *aspărăgus*, *bōlētus* (a mushroom), †*cŷtĭsus* (clover), *fungus* (a mushroom), †*grossus* (an unripe fig), *hĕlĕborus*, *hŷăcinthus*, *intŭbus* (endive), *răphănus* (a radish).

3 The following are also masculine—*curcŭlio*, *harpăgo*, *pāpĭlio*, *pŭgio*, *scīpio*, *sēnio*, *septentrio*, *stellio*, *ternio*, *ūnio* (a pearl), *vespertĭlio*. *Cŭpīdo*, in the sense of desire, lust, is sometimes found in the masculine in poetry.

25. Feminine Terminations.

Nouns in **as**, **is**, **x**, **es**, *not* increasing, and **s** impure are feminine.

26. *Fraus* and *laus* are feminine.

27. Exceptions Masculine.

Nouns in **nis** are masculine, as *amnis*.

Axis, †*callis*, *caulis*, *collis*, *Cŭcŭmis*, †*cănālis*, *follis*, *Cassis*, *fascis*, *fustis*, *ensis*, *Lăpis*, *orbis*, *postis*, *mensis*, †*Pulvis*, *sentis*, †*torquis*, *sanguis*, *Torris*, *vectis*, *vermis*, *unguis*.

Cōdex, †*cortex*, *vertex*, *ăpex*, *Pollex*, †*sĭlex*, *grex* and *lătex*, *Frŭtex*, †*pūmex*, *thōrax*, *phœnix*, *Călix*, †*vārix*, *trādux*, *fornix*.

Grȳps, *dens*, with compounds *trĭdens*,

Bĭdens (a fork), *ŏriens* and *occĭdens*.

Fons, *ădămas*, *pons*, *gĭgas*, †*rŭdens*,

Mons, *ĕlĕphas*, *triens*, *torrens*,

Hydrops, †*vepres*, *as* making *assis*,[4]

Vas-vădis, though neuter, *vas-vāsis*.

Fourth Declension.

28. Nouns in **us** are masculine, as *grădus*. Nouns in **u** are neuter, as *gĕnu*.

29. Exceptions Feminine.

Ăcus †*cŏlus*, *dŏmus*, *īdus*, *Mănus*, *portĭcus*, *pĕnus*, *trĭbus*.[5]

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[4] The compounds and fractional parts of the *as* are also masculine, as *sēmis*, *centŭssis*, *triens*, *sextans*, *quincunx*, *septunx*. It may here be observed that several nouns are exceptions to the rules, from the fact of their having been originally adjectives, or participles agreeing with substantives, which were usually understood, e.g. *annālis*, m. sc. *liber*; *nātālis*, m. sc. *dies*; *occĭdens* and *ŏriens*, m. sc. *sol*; *torrens*, m. sc. *āmnis*; *bĭdens*, f. sc. *ovis*. Some are of doubtful gender, e.g. *serpens*, m. sc. *draco*, f. sc. *bestia*; *āles*, and *contĭnens*. *Anĭmans* is of all genders.

[5] *Quinquatrus*, the festival of Minerva, is also feminine. *Spĕcus*, a cave, *is very rarely neuter* and feminine.

Fifth Declension.

30. All nouns of the fifth declension end in **es**, and are feminine, except *dies* and *mĕrīdies*, which are masculine.

31. *Dies* is also feminine in the singular, especially when it means a fixed time.

Nouns of Doubtful Gender.

32. *Adeps, āles, anguis, bălănus, barbĭtus, clūnis, corbis, dāma, fīcus, forceps, imbrex, līmax, ŏbex, ŏnyx, pampĭnus, perdix, phăsēlus, sardŏnyx, talpa.*

33. These are rarely masculine—*calx, grus, lynx, păpȳrus, scrŏbis, sus.*

34. These are rarely feminine—*bombyx, būbo, cĭnis, cŭlex, fīnis.*

IRREGULAR, DEFECTIVE, AND REDUNDANT SUBSTANTIVES.

Irregulars.

Nouns are irregular in Declension, Gender, and Signification.

35. Some are declined partly after one declension and partly after another, as *Dŏmus, cŏlus, cupressus, fīcus, laurus, pīnus,* after the 2nd and 4th Declensions; *jūgĕrum, vesper,* and *vas (vāsis)* after the 2nd and 3rd; *plebs,* and *rĕquies* after the 3rd and 5th.[6]

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[6] *Domus* is declined after the old verse "*Tolle me, mu, mi, mis, si declinare domus vis.*" *Cupressus, ficus,* &c. take the endings of the 4th Declension in *us* and *u*. *Jūgĕrum* usually in the plural after the 3rd Declension, but abl.

36. Some have also different genders in the singular and plural, as *balneum*, n. pl. *balneœ*, f.; *carbasus*, f. *carbasa*, n.; *cœlum*, n. *cœli*, m.; *ĕpŭlum*, n. *ĕpŭlæ*, f.; *Tartărus*, m. *Tartara*, n. used only by the poets.

37. Nouns with different inflexions are called heteroclĭta, those with different genders heterogenea (ἕτερος, another; κλίσις, declension; γένος, gender.)

38. Many nouns have a different signification in the singular and plural, as *impĕdīmentum*, an hinderance; *impedimenta*, baggage. For a list of such words see Appendix, No. II.

39. Of some Latin words the singular is but rarely used, and then often in a different signification to the plural, e.g. *lītera*, a letter of the alphabet, pl. *literæ*, a letter, i.e. an epistle, also literature; *Castrum*, a place, as *Castrum Novum*=New Castle; pl. *castra*, a camp. In these cases the plural generally denotes an assemblage of objects which in the English language are viewed as a whole.

Defectives.

Nouns are defective either in Number or in Case.

40. Some defectives want the singular, as *arma*, *dīvĭtiæ*, *mœnia*, *īdus*, *viscera*, &c. with the names of certain towns, as *Athēnæ*, *Sardes*, *Vēii*.

41. It should be observed that the Latin writers (especially the Poets) used many words in the plural where we employ the singular, and occasionally vice versa, e.g.

Non soror [*sc. est mihi*] *Assyrios cineri quæ dedat odores,*
Et fleat effusis ante sepulchra comis.[7] (Tibullus 1, el. 3.)

Neuter plurals, as *līmina*, *nūmina*, *sĭlentia*, words denoting parts of the body, as *ōra*, *vultus*, with *auræ*, *carīnæ*, *viæ*, &c. are frequently thus used by the poets instead of the singular, chiefly for the sake of the metre. Similarly the pronouns *nos* and *noster*, are found for *ego* and *meus*.

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sing. *jugere*; *vesper*, *ĕris* and *ĕri* has abl. sing. *vespĕre*, *ero*, and *eri*; *vas*, *vāsis* has in pl. *vasa*, *vasorum*. *Plebs* or *plebes*, has genitive *plebis*, *plebei* and *plebi*; *rĕqŭies ētis*, &c. in acc. and abl. also *requiem*, *requie*.

[7] *Here cineri* (to my ashes) is in the singular in Latin; *sepulchra*, (tomb), *and comis (hair), in the* plural.

42. Some defectives want the plural, as proper names, names of substances, as *aurum*, gold, *ŏleum*, oil; words expressing an abstract notion, as *sĕnectus*, old age, *fŭmes*, hunger, *justĭtia*, justice; or a collective idea, as *plebs* and *vulgus*, the populace.

43. So also *indŏles*, *lētum*, *merīdies*, *spĕcĭmen*, *sŭpellex*, *vĕnia*, *vēr*, *vesper*, *victus*, *vīrus*, and most words of the 5th declension, except *dies* and *res*; *ăcies*, *făcies*, *effĭgies*, *spĕcies* and *spes*, have the nom. and acc. plural.

44. Several nouns are wholly or partially defective in the singular, but are declined throughout the plural, as *gĕnu*, a knee; *cornu*, a horn, *Argos*, pl. *Argi*, *Argorum*, so also

(*Ambāges*) a circuit, abl. *ambāge*.
(*Cassis*) a hunting net, *casse*.
(*Compes*) *ĕdis*, a fetter, no dat. sing, usually in abl.
(*Faux*) the throat, abl. *fauce*.
(*Fĭdes*) a lyre, *fidis-fidem*, *fide*.
(*Obex*) a bolt, abl. *ŏbĭce*.
(*Ops*) help, *ŏpis—opem*, *ope*.
(*Prex*) a prayer, abl. *prĕce*.
(*Sordes*) dirt, *sordem*, *sorde*.
(*Vepres*) a bramble, *veprem*, *vepre*.
(*Verber*) a lash, *verbĕris*, *verbere*.
(*Vis*) force, gen. and dat. very rare, *vim*, *vi*.
(*Vix* or *Vicis*) change, *vĭcis*, *vicem*, *vice*, gen. pl. wanting.

45. Besides the foregoing, several other words want the nominative singular, such as (*daps*) *dăpis*, food, (*dĭtio*) *ditionis*, rule, (*fĕmen*) *femĭnis*, the thigh, (*frux*) *frūgis*, fruit, (*internĕcio*) *internecionis*, destruction. The nominatives are often supplied by words of kindred form, as *femen* by *femur*.

46. Some defectives have no declension, and are therefore called Aptōta,[8] as *fas*, *nĕfas*, *grātes*, *instar*, *māne*, *nĭhil*, *ŏpus* (need), and Greek neuters in *os*. They are used chiefly as nominatives or accusatives.

47. The cardinal numbers from *quatuor* to *centum*, with *tot*, *quot*, *nēquam* and *frūgi* are undeclined. *Mille* is declined in the plural alone, in which number it is used only as a substantive.

48. Defectives, which have one, two, or three cases, are called respectively Mŏnoptōta, Diptōta, Triptōta, and Tetraptōta,[8] e.g.

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[8] α not; μόνος, single; δίς, double, τρίς, thrice; τέτρα i.e. τέσσαρα, four; and πτῶσις, a case.

Astus, cunning, chiefly in abl. *astu*.
Fors, accident, *forte*.
(Impes) violence, *impĕtis*, *impete*
Lues, pest, *luem*, *lue*.
Nēmo, nobody, *nemĭni*, *neminem*. *Nullius and nullo* are used as the gen. and abl.
Pondo, usually as abl. in weight.
Rĕpĕtundæ (sc. *pĕcūniæ*), extortion, used chiefly in gen. and abl.
Sĕcus (*vĭrile* vel *muliebre*) sex, used in the acc. only.

49. Many Monoptota are found in particular phrases only, e.g. —Genitives: *dicis causa*, for form's sake; *nauci facere*, to esteem lightly. Datives: *dērīsui esse*, to be a laughing stock, so *despĭcātui*, *ostentui esse*. Accusatives: *infĭtias ire*, to deny; *suppĕtias ferre*, to bring aid; *vēnum ire*, to be sold; *venum dare*, to sell. Ablatives: *in promptu*, or *in prōcinctu habere*, to have ready; *maximus nātu*, oldest by birth; *jussu (injussu) populi*, by order of the people; so also *mandātu*, *permissu*, *rŏgātu*.

Redundants.

50. Redundants *(abundantia)* are substantives, which have more than one termination either throughout one of the numbers, or in particular cases only, e.g. *jŏcus*, a jest, pl. *joci* and *joca*; *lŏcus*, a place, *loci* and *loca*; *sībĭlus*, a hissing, *sibili*, and poetice *sibila*; *frænum*, a bridle, *fræna* and *fræni*; *rastrum*, a rake, *rastri* and *rastra*; *ostrea*, an oyster, *ostreæ* and *ostrea*. Compare No. 35.

51. With Redundants, may be classed those substantives of similar meaning, which have two entire and distinct forms of declension, as *jŭgŭlus* and *jŭgŭlum*, the throat; *jŭventus* and *jŭventa*, youth; *mātĕria* and *materies*, timber; *sĕnecta* and *sĕnectus*, old age; *pĕcus*, *pecŭdis*, f. and *pecus*, *pecŏris*, (with pl. *pecua*) cattle; *pĕnus*, *ūs* and *ī*, m. and f. also *ŏris*, n. and *pĕnum*, *i*, n., provision.

52. Many substantives have a masculine and a feminine form, as *Deus*, *dea*, a deity; *gĕnĭtor*, *gĕnĕtrix*, a parent; *măgister*, *măgistra*, a teacher; *Thrax*, a Thracian man, *Thrēïssa*, a Thracian woman. This is frequently the case with the names of animals, as *ĕquus*, a horse, *ĕqua*, a mare; *leo*, a lion, *lea*, a lioness.

53. The names of plants have often a double termination, in *us* and *um*, as *ămārăcus*, *amaracum*, marjoram.

PART II.

RULES FOR THE FORMATION OF THE PRETER-PERFECT AND SUPINE.

N.B. Verbs to which an asterisk * is prefixed, are used only in their compounds. The forms enclosed in brackets are of rare occurrence.

When the compound forms of a verb vary from the simple, examples of such deviation have been subjoined, but it has been thought unnecessary to particularize the omission of the reduplication of the perfect. See No. 102.

First Conjugation.

54. The First Conjugation makes **avi** in the Perfect Tense and **atum** in the Supine, as Amo, ămāvi, amātum, amāre, amans, amaturus, *love.*

Exceptions.

55. These six make **ui, itum.**

Crĕpo, crĕpui, crepĭtum, *make a noise.*
Cŭbo, cubui, cubitum, *lie down.*
Dŏmo, domui, domitum, *tame.*
Sŏno, sonui, sonitum, *sound.*
Tŏno, tonui, tonitum, *thunder.*
Vĕto, vetui, vetitum, *forbid.*

56. Do, dĕdi,[9] dătum, dăre, *give.*

The monosyllable compounds of Do are of the 3rd. conj.

Frĭco, fricui, frictum (and fricatum), *rub.*
Jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, *help.*
Lăvo, lāvi, lăvatum, lautum, and lotum, *wash.*
Mĭco, micui, *glitter.*
Emico, ēmicui, emicatum, *spring out.*
Dīmico, cavi, catum, *fight.*

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9 Preterperfects and supines of two syllables, have the former syllable long. But seven perfects, and ten supines make it short, viz. bĭbi, dĕdi, fĭdi, scĭdi, stĕti, stĭti and tŭli: dătum, cĭtum, ĭtum, lĭtum, quĭtum, rătum, rŭtum, satŭm, sĭtum, and stătum from sisto. The reduplicated syllable of the perfect is short.

Nĕco, avi, atum, *kill*, but
Enĕco, (ēnĕcavi) enecatum, and enecui, enectum, *kill outright*.
*Plĭco, (*avi) and *plicui, *plicatum, and (*plicitum) *fold*.
Duplĭco, Supplico, and Multiplico, are regular.

Pōto, potavi, potatum and potum, *drink*.
Sĕco, secui, sectum, *cut*.
Sto, stĕti, stātum, *stand*.
Its compounds make stĭti, stātum. Those compounded with a dissyllable preposition, as supersto, *survive*, have stĭti, but want the supine.

57. The regular participles Sonaturus, juvaturus, secaturus, and intonatus are used.

Second Conjugation.

58. The Second Conjugation makes **ui** in the Perfect Tense and **itum** in the Supine, as Mŏneo, monui, monĭtum, monēre, monens, moniturus, *advise*.

Exceptions.

59. These five Verbs make **evi, etum.**

Dēleo, delēvi, delētum, *blot out*.
Fleo, flevi, fletum, *weep*.
Neo, nevi, netum, *spin*.
*Oleo, *ŏlevi, *olētum, *grow*.

Abŏleo, evi, ĭtum, *check growth*,
Adŏleo, ui, ăduitum, *increase, burn (of sacrifices, &c.)*
*Pleo, *plevi, *pletum, *fill*.
Com-Ex-Im-pleo, *fill up*.

60. These Verbs in **veo** have **vi, tum.**

Căveo, cāvi, cautum, *beware*,
Făveo, fāvi, fautum, *favour*.
Fŏveo, fōvi, fotum, *cherish*.

Mŏveo, mōvi, motum, *move*.
Păveo, pāvi, *am afraid*.
Vŏveo, vōvi, vōtum, *vow*.

61. These Verbs in **deo** make **di, sum.**

Possĭdeo, sēdi, sessum, *possess*.
Prandeo, prandi, pransum, *dine*.

Sĕdeo, sēdi, sessum, *sit*.
Strīdeo, strīdi, *creak, hiss*.
Vĭdeo, vīdi, vīsum, *see*.

These four, when uncompounded, have a reduplication.

Mordeo, mŏmordi, morsum, *bite*.[10]
Pendeo, pĕpendi, pensum, *hang*.
Impendeo, impendi, *overhang*.

Spondeo, spospondi, sponsum, *promise*.
Tondeo, tŏtondi, tonsum, *shear*.

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10 Remordeo has no perfect.

62. These Verbs make **si, sum.**

Algeo, alsi, *am cold.*
Ardeo, arsi, arsum, *burn.*
Fulgeo, fulsi, *shine.*
Hæreo, hæsi, hæsum, *adhere.*
Jŭbeo, jussi, jussum, *order.*
Măneo, mansi, mansum, *remain.*
Mulceo, mulsi, mulsum, *soothe.*
Mulgeo, mulsi, (mulsum and mulctum?) *milk.*
Rīdeo, rīsi, rīsum, *laugh.*
Suādeo, suasi, suasum, *advise.*
Tergeo, tersi, tersum, *wipe.*
Turgeo, (tursi), *swell.*
Urgeo, ursi, *press.*

63. These are irregular in the Supine only.

Censeo, censui, censum, *think.*
Recenseo, *review*, has also recensītum.
Dŏceo, docui, doctum, *teach.*
Misceo, miscui, mistum and mixtum, *mix.*
Sorbeo, sorbui, *suck in.*
Absorbeo, bui (and psi), ptum, *devour.*
Tĕneo, tenui, (tentum), *hold.*
Rĕtĭneo, tinui, tentum, *restrain.*
Torreo, torrui, tostum, *parch.*

64. The following are irregular in various ways.

Augeo, auxi, auctum, *increase.*
Cieo, cīvi, cĭtum, *stir up.*
Connīveo, connivi, and connixi, *close the eyes, wink at.*
Ferbeo, ferbui, and fervi, *am hot.*
Frigeo (frixi),[11] *am cold.*
Indulgeo, dulsi, dultum, *indulge.*
Lĭqueo, lĭqui, and licui, *am clear*, (usually impersonal.)
Lūceo, luxi, *shine.*
Lūgeo, luxi, *mourn.*
Torqueo, torsi, tortum, *twist.*

Third Conjugation.

65. **Bo** makes **psi, ptum,** as Scrĭbo, scripsi, scriptum, *write;* nūbo, nupsi, nuptum, *marry* (of a bride.)

Exceptions.

Bĭbo, bĭbi, (bibitum), *drink.*
(*Cumbo), cŭbui, cubitum, *to lay oneself.* (Another form of cubo, 1st conj.)
Lambo, lambi, *lick.*
Rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, *break.*
Scăbo, scābi, *scratch.*
Strĕpo, strepui, strepĭtum, *make a noise.*

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[11] The perfect occurs only in the inceptive refrigesco, *grow cool.*

66. **Co** makes **xi, ctum**, as Dīco, dixi, dictum, *say;* dūco, duxi, ductum, *lead.*

EXCEPTIONS.

Ico, īci, ictum, *strike.*
[Icere fœdus, *to make a treaty.*]

Parco, pĕperci (and parsi), parsum (and parcitum), *spare.*
Vinco, vīci, victum, *conquer.*

67. **Sco** makes **vi, tum**, as Cresco, crēvi, crētum, *increase.*[12]

EXCEPTIONS.

Compesco, compescui, *restrain.*
Disco, dĭdĭci, *learn.*
Nosco, *know*, is regular, but
Agnosco, agnōvi, agnĭtum, *recognize*, so Cognosco.

Pasco, pāvi, pastum, *feed (cattle, &c.)*
Posco, pŏposci, *request.*
Dēposco, dēpoposci, *demand.*

68. **Do** makes **si, sum**, as Claudo, clausi, clausum, *shut;* inclūdo, si, sum, *enclose.*

EXCEPTIONS.

The monosyllable compounds of Do make dĭdi, dĭtum, as Reddo, reddidi, redditum, *restore.* Abscondo, *hide*, has abscondi (and abscondĭdi), absconditum.

Cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, *fall.*
Occĭdo, occĭdi, occasum, *fall, die.*
Cædo, cĕcīdi, cæsum, *cut, beat.*
Occīdo, occīdi, occīsum, *slay.*
Cēdo, cessi, cessum, *withdraw.*
*Cando, *candi, *cansum, *light.*
Accendo, cendi, censum, *kindle.*
Crēdo, crēdidi, creditum, *believe.*
Cūdo, (cūdi, cūsum), *strike.*
Dēfendo, fendi, fensum, *ward off.* So offendo, *insult.*

Edo, ēdi, ēsum, *eat.*
Comĕdo, ēdi, ēsum and estum, *eat up.*
Findo, fĭdi, fissum, *cleave.*
Frendo,—fresum and fressum, *gnash with the teeth.*
Fundo, fūdi, fūsum, *pour.*
Mando, (mandi), mansum, *chew.*
Pando, (pandi), passum[13] (and pansum), *to spread out.*
Pendo, pĕpendi, pensum, *weigh.*

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[12] For inceptives in *sco*, see Nos. 94, 100.

[13] The participle pass. occurs chiefly in the phrase passis crinibus, or *capillis, with dishevelled hair.*

Prĕhendo, prehendi, prehensum, *lay hold of.* So also Prendo.
Rŭdo, rudīvi, (rudītum,) *roar.*
Scando, scandi, scansum, *climb.*
Ascendo, cendi, censum, *mount up.*
Scindo, scĭdi, scissum, *cut.*
Abscindo wants the Supine, Exscindo the perfect also.

Sīdo, sīdi, *sit down.*
Consīdo, sēdi, sessum, *settle.*
Tendo, tĕtendi, tentum and tensum, *stretch.* The compounds generally have tentum only.
Tundo, tŭtŭdi, tūsum and tunsum, *strike.*
The compounds have tūsum only.

69. **Go** and **Guo** make **xi, ctum,** as Rĕgo, rexi, rectum, *rule.* Porrĭgo, porrexi, porrectum, *extend.* So also Pergo, *proceed,* and Surgo, *rise,* for Per-rego, Sub-rego.

EXCEPTIONS.

Ăgo, ēgi, actum, *do, act.*
Adĭgo, egi, actum, *drive to.*
Cōgo, coegi, coactum, *compel.*
Perăgo, egi, actum, *accomplish.*
Dēgo, dēgi, *spend (time.)*
Fīgo, fixi, fixum, *fasten.*
Fingo, finxi, fictum, *form.*
Frango, frēgi, fractum, *break.*
Refringo, fregi, fractum, *break open.*
Frīgo, frixi, frictum and frixum, *parch.*
Lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, *read, choose.*
Collĭgo, Dēligo, Eligo, Sēligo, with Perlego, Rĕlego, make legi, lectum.
Dīlĭgo, *love,* Intelligo, *understand,* and Negligo, *neglect,* make lexi, lectum.

Mergo, mersi, mersum, *immerse.*
Pango, panxi (and pegi), panctum, *fasten.*
Impingo, pegi, pactum, *strike against.*
(Pango),[14] pĕpĭgi, pactum, *stipulate.*
Pingo, pinxi, pictum, *paint.*
Pungo, pŭpŭgi, punctum, *prick.*
Spargo, sparsi, sparsum, *scatter.*
Aspergo, spersi, spersum, *besprinkle.*
Stringo, strinxi, strictum, *graze.*
Tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum, *touch.*
Contingo, contĭgi, tactum, *touch, befall.*
Tergo, tersi, tersum, *wipe.*

70. **Ho** makes **xi, ctum,** as Trăho, traxi, tractum, *draw;* vĕho, vexi, vectum, *carry.*

71. **Io.**

Căpio, cēpi, captum, *take.*
Accĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, *receive.*
Cŭpio, cupīvi, cupītum, *desire.*
Făcio, fēci, factum, *make, do.*
Confĭcio, fēci, fectum, *accomplish.*
Fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, *dig.*

Fŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, *flee.*
Jăcio, jēci, jactum, *throw.*
Dejĭcio, jeci, jectum, *cast down.*
*Lacio, *lexi, *lectum, *entice.*
So Allĭcio, Pellĭcio, but Ellĭcio, ēlĭcui, elicitum, *entice out.*

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[14] Paciscor is used as the present.

Păr̆io, pĕpĕri, partum, *bring forth.* (Part. păr̆iturus.)
Quăt̆io,(quassi),quassum, *shake*
Percutio, cussi, cussum, *strike.*
Răpio, răpui, raptum, *snatch.*
Corr̆ĭpio, rĭpui, reptum, *seize upon.*
Săpio, (sapīvi), *taste of, am wise.*
Desĭpio, no perf. *am foolish.*
*Specio, *spexi, *spectum, *look.*
So Aspicio, *behold.*

72. **Lo makes lui, litum,** as Mŏlo, molui, molĭtum, *grind.*

EXCEPTIONS.

Alo, ălui, altum and alitum, *nourish.*
*Cello, *cellui, *celsum, *urge on.*
So Excello, *surpass.* But Percello, percŭli, perculsum, *strike down.*
Cŏlo, cŏlui, cultum, *till.*
Consŭlo, consului, consultum, *consult.*
Fallo, fĕfelli, falsum, *deceive.*
Rĕfello, refelli, *refute.*
Occŭlo, cului, cultum, *conceal.*
Pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, *drive away.*
Psallo, psalli, *play on the lyre.*
Sallo—salsum, *salt.*
Tollo, sustŭli, sublatum, *lift up, remove.*
Attollo and Extollo borrow their perfect and supine from Affero and Effero.
Vello, velli (and vulsi), vulsum, *pluck.* So Avello and Evello, *pull away and out.* Convello, velli, vulsum, *tear away,* so also De-Di and Per-vello.

73. **Mo makes mui, mitum,** as Gĕmo, gemui, gemĭtum, *groan.*

EXCEPTIONS.

Cōmo, compsi, comptum, *adorn.*
Dēmo, dempsi, demptum, *take away.*
Ĕmo, ēmi, emptum, *buy.*
Adĭmo, emi, emptum, *take away.*
Prĕmo, pressi, pressum, *press.*
Opprĭmo, pressi, pressum, *overpower.*
Prōmo, prompsi, promptum, *bring forth.*
Sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, *take.*

74. **No.**

Căno, cĕcĭni, (cantum), *sing.*
Præcĭno, cĭnui, centum, *sing before.* The other compounds want the Supine: Accino and Intercino, the perfect also.
Cerno, crēvi, crētum, *decide.*
Gigno, gĕnui, gĕnitum, *beget,*
Lĭno, lēvi, (lĭvi), lĭtum, *smear.*
Pōno, pŏsui, pŏsitum, *put.*
Sĭno, sīvi, sĭtum, *permit.*
Sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, *despise.*
Sterno, strāvi, strātum, *strew.*
Temno, no perfect or supine.
Contemno, tempsi, temptum, *despise.*

75. **Po** makes **psi, ptum,** as Carpo, carpsi, carptum, *gather*. Dēcerpo, cerpsi, cerptum, *pluck off*.

EXCEPTIONS.

Rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, *break*.

Strĕpo, strĕpui, strepitum, *make a noise*.

76. **Quo.**

Cŏquo, coxi, coctum, *cook*.

Linquo, līqui, *lictum, *leave*.

77. **Ro** makes **ssi, stum,** as Gĕro, gessi, gestum, *carry*.

EXCEPTIONS.

Curro, cŭcurri, cursum, *run*.
The compounds sometimes retain the reduplication of the perfect.
Fĕro, tŭli, lātum, *bear*.
Affĕro, attŭli, allātum, *bring to*.
Aufero, abstuli, ablatum, *take away*.
Confero, contuli, collatum, *bring together*.
Differo, distuli, dilatum, *put off*.
Effero, extuli, ēlatum, *carry out*.
Infero, intuli, illatum, *bring in*.
Offero, obtuli, oblatum, *offer*.
Quæro, quæsīvi, quæsītum, *seek*.
Rĕquīro, quīsivi, quīsītum, *seek again*.
Sĕro, *serui, *sertum, *join*.
Sĕro, sēvi, sătum, *sow*.
Consĕro, sēvi, sĭtum, *sow*.
Tĕro, trīvi, trītum, *rub*.
Verro, verri, versum, *sweep*.

78. **So** makes **sivi, situm,** as Arcesso, arcessivi, arcessītum, *send for*.

EXCEPTIONS.

Depso, depsui, depstum, *knead*.
Incesso, incessīvi, and incessi, *attack*.

Pinso, pinsi, and pinsui, pinsĭtum, pinsum, and pistum, *pound*.
Vīso, vīsi, (vīsum), *visit*.

79. **To.**

Flecto, flexi, flexum, *bend*.
Mĕto (messui), messum, *mow*.
Mitto, mīsi, missum, *send*.
Necto, (n-exi and n-exui), n-exum, *tie*.
So also Pecto, *comb*, and Plecto, *interweave*. Plecto, *punish*, has no perfect or supine.

Pĕto, petīvi, petītum, *beseech*.
Sisto, (stĭti), stātum, *place*.
Desisto, stĭti, stĭtum, *leave off*.
Sterto, (stertui), *snore*.
Verto, verti, versum, *turn*.

80. **Uo** makes **ui, utum**, as Mĭnuo, minui, minūtum, *lessen.*

Vo makes **vi, utum**, as Solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, *loose;* volvo, volvi, vŏlutum, *roll.*

EXCEPTIONS.

Fluo, fluxi, fluxum, *flow.*
Ruo, rui, rŭtum, *fall, rush,* part. ruĭturus.
Struo, struxi, structum, *build.*
Vīvo, vixi, victum, *live.*

81. **Xo.** Texo, texui, textum, *weave.*

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

82. The Fourth Conjugation makes **ivi** in the Perfect Tense, and **itum** in the Supine, as Audio, audīvi, audītum, audīre, audiens, auditurus, *hear.*

EXCEPTIONS.

Amĭcio, (ămicui and amixi,) amictum, *clothe.*
*Cio, *cīvi, *cītum, *excite.*
Excio, civi, cītum, and excĭtum, *call forth.*
Farcio, farsi, fartum, *stuff.*
Refercio, fersi, fertum, *fill up.*
Fulcio, fulsi, fultum, *prop.*
Haurio, hausi, haustum, (with part. hausurus,) *draw.*
*Pĕrio. Apĕrio, ăperui, ăpertum, *open.* So Operio, *cover.* But Comperio, compĕri, compertum, *ascertain.* So Rĕpĕrio, *find out.*
Raucio, (rausi, rausum,) *am hoarse.*
Sălio, salui (and salii), saltum, *leap.*
Desĭlio, sĭlui, sultum, *leap down.*
Sancio, sanxi, sancĭtum, and sanctum, *decree.*
Sarcio, sarsi, sartum, *patch.*
Sentio, sensi, sensum, *feel, think.*
Sĕpĕlio, pelīvi, pultum, *bury.*
Sēpio, sepsi, septum, *fence in.*
Vĕnio, vēni, ventum, *come.*
Vincio, vinxi, vinctum, *bind.*

DEPONENT VERBS.

83. The following Deponents are exceptions to the usual rules for the formation of the Supine, and consequently of the Participle Perfect.

84. Second Conjugation.

Fāteor, fassus sum, *confess.*
Confĭteor, confessus sum.
Mĭsĕreor, miseritus and misertus sum, *pity.*
Reor, rātus, sum, *think.*

85. Third Conjugation.

Ăpiscor, aptus sum, *gain.*
Adĭpiscor, ădeptus sum, *obtain.*
*Miniscor. Comminiscor, commentus sum, *devise.*
Defĕtiscor, defessus sum, *grow weary.*
Expergiscor, experrectus sum, *awake*, n.
Fruor, fructus and fruitus sum, *enjoy.*
Grădior, gressus sum, *walk.*
Aggrĕdior, gressus sum, *attack.*
Irascor, īratus, *am angry.*
Lābor, lapsus sum, *fall.*
Lŏquor, locūtus sum, *speak.*
Mŏrior, mortuus sum, *die.*
Nanciscor, nactus sum, *get.*
Nascor, nātus sum, *am born.*
Nītor, nisus and nixus sum, *lean on, strive.*
Oblĭviscor, oblītus sum, *forget.*
Păciscor, pactus sum, *stipulate.*
Pătior, passus sum, *suffer.*
Perpĕtior, perpessus sum, *endure.*
Prŏfĭciscor, profectus sum, *set out.*
Quĕror, questus sum, *complain.*
Sĕquor, sĕcutus sum, *follow.*
Ulciscor, ultus sum, *punish.*
Ūtor, ūsus sum, *use.*

86. Fourth Conjugation.

Expĕrior, expertus sum, *try.*
Mētior, mensus sum, *measure.*
Ordior, orsus sum, *begin.*
Ŏrior, ortus sum, *rise.*

87. Morior makes the participle Future moriturus; nascor, nasciturus; ŏrior, oriturus.

NEUTER PASSIVE VERBS, &c.

88. These four Verbs are called Neuter Passives, having a Passive Preterperfect in form, with an Active sense.

Audeo, ausus sum, dēre, *dare.*	Gaudeo, gavīsus sum, *rejoice.*
Fīdo, fisus sum, *trust.*	Sŏleo, solītus sum, *am accustomed.*

89. Vāpŭlo, *am beaten*, vēneo, *am sold* (compounded of venum and eo, *go to sale,*) exŭlo, *am banished*, are termed Neutral Passives, having an Active form with a Passive meaning. Vapulo and veneo serve respectively as Passives to verbero, vendo, as fīo, factus sum, *am made*, does to facio.

90. A few Verbs have a Passive Perfect in form, with an Active sense, in addition to their regular Perfect Active, as plăceo, placui, and placitus sum ; and the Impersonals lĭbet, libuit and libitum est, *it pleases ;* lĭcet, licuit, and licitum est, *it is allowed ;* pĭget, piguit and pigitum est, *it vexes ;* pŭdet, puduit and puditum est, *it shames ;* tædet, tæduit, and pertæsum est, *it wearies.* Mĭsĕret, *it pities*, has miseritum and misertum est.

91. The chief remaining Impersonal Verbs are ŏportet, *it behoves*, pœnitet, *it repents*, dĕcet, *it becomes*, rēfert, *it concerns*, and those which denote the state of the weather, as pluit, *it rains.*

92. Some Neuter Verbs have a Participle Perfect Passive, with an active signification, as cœnatus, *one who has supped*, pransus, *one who has dined.* So also ădultus, crētus, coălĭtus, ēmersus, exŏlētus, invĕtĕratus, jūratus, nupta, obsŏlētus, pōtus, suētus.

93. Some Passive Verbs have occasionally a Middle or Reflexive sense, especially in the poets, e.g. implentur, *they fill themselves*, lavimur, *we bathe*, vertitur, *he turns himself*, fluctus volvuntur, *the billows roll themselves*, amnis scinditur, *the river divides itself.* So also cingor, induor, insternor, pascor, versor, &c.

Verbs which want the Perfect or Supine.

These Verbs have neither the Perfect nor the Supine.

94. Desideratives in **urio**, except partŭrio, ivi, and nuptĭerio, ivi, with many Inceptives in **sco**.

95. Many Neuters of the Second Conjugation, as ăveo, cāneo, denseo, flāveo, hĕbeo, hŭmeo, immĭneo, promineo, lacteo, līveo, mæreo, polleo, rĕnīdeo, scăteo, squāleo.

96. Also the following, ambĭgo, ante-præ-cello, dignosco, *disto, fătisco, fĕrio,* fŭro, glisco, hisco, plecto, sătăgo, singultio,

vādo, vergo, with the Deponents īrascor, līquor, mĕdeor, rĕmĭniscor, ringor, vescor, and some other verbs of rare occurrence. Differo, in the sense of differing, cerno, of seeing, have no Perfect or Supine.

These Verbs want the Supine.

97. Many Verbs of the Second Conjugation chiefly Intransitives in *veo* and *eo*, *ui*, as păveo, tĭmeo. But căleo, căreo, coërceo, exerceo, dēbeo, dŏleo, hăbeo, jăceo, lĭceo, mĕreo, nŏceo, pāreo, plăceo, tăceo, terreo, văleo, though mostly without a Supine, have the Participle in *rus*.

98. The compounds of *gruo, *nuo, and gĕmo, as congruo, rĕnuo, ingemo, with those of cădo, except occĭdo, rĕcido and rarely incido, and most inceptives in *sco* have no Supine.

99. To the Verbs noticed in the foregoing rules for the formation of the Perfect and Supine, the following may be added as deficient in a Supine: ango, lŭo, mĕtuo, ningit, pluo, prōsĭlio, respuo, trĕmo.

100. The want of the Perfect and Supine in the foregoing instances, is often supplied by other verbs of a kindred meaning: thus, Inceptives in *sco* borrow their Perfect (usually in *ui*) from their primitives, as călesco, calui, from caleo, refrigesco, refrixi, from frigeo. The following are similar examples:—

Fĕrio, percussi, percussum, from percutio, *strike*.
Fĕro, tŭli, from tulo, *bear*.
Fŭro, insanīvi, insanitum, from insanio, *rage*.
Irascor, succensui, from succenseo, *am angry*.
Līquor, liquefactus sum, from liquefio, *flow*.
Mĕdeor, medicatus sum, from medicor, *heal*.
Mĭseret, misertum and miserĭtum est, from misereor, *pity*.
Rĕmīniscor, recordatus sum, from recordor, *recollect*.
Sum, fui, from fuo, *am*, *exist*.
Tollo, sustuli, sublatum, from suffero, *lift up*.
Vescor, ēdi, or pastus sum, from ĕdo or pascor, *eat*.

101. These three Verbs want the Tenses derived from the Present: Cœpi, *I began, begin;* Mĕmini, *I remember;* Odi, *I hate*, e.g.

Perf. Odi, *I hate*, ōderim, odisse.
Pl. Perf. Oderam, *I was hating*, odissem, odisse.
Fut. Perf. Odero, *I shall hate*, osurus.

Novi, *I know;* noveram, *I knew;* is used in the same way; the Present nosco having the signification of getting a knowledge of, becoming acquainted with a thing.

The Perfect Passive, cœptus sum, is used only before Passive Infinitives. Memini alone has an Imperative, memento, mementote.

COMPOUND VERBS.

102. The reduplication of the Perfect Simple disappears in the compound, as pello, pĕpŭli, impello, impŭli. But the compounds of do, sto, disco, posco, and sometimes those of curro retain the reduplication.

103. Several Verbs having *a* for their first vowel, change it into *e* in the compound forms, as arceo, coërceo. So also cando accendo; damno, condemno; mando, commendo; partior, impertior; patro, impetro; sacro, obsecro; tracto, contrecto. Except prædamno, dēmando, pertracto.

104. Many Verbs whose first vowel is *ă* or *ĕ* short, or *æ*, change it into *i* when compounded with a preposition as hăbeo, cohĭbeo. So also lædo, illĭdo; lăteo, dēlĭteo; plăceo, displĭceo; stătuo, constĭtuo; tăceo, contĭcesco. Except complaceo, perplaceo, and posthabeo.

105. Several take the *i* in the Present only, as ăgo, adĭgo, lĕgo, *(choose,)* dīlĭgo; sĕdeo, assĭdeo. Circumago, cōgo, perago, satago, circumsedeo, supersedeo are exceptions.

106. A few Verbs change *a* of the Supine into *e* in the Compounds, as jăcio, jēci, jactum; dējĭcio, dejeci, dejectum.

107. Certain Verbs have changes peculiar to themselves, thus calco makes inculco; salto, insulto; claudo, includo; lăvo, dīluo; plaudo, explōdo, though applaudo; quătio, percŭtio. Obēdio is compounded of ob and audio.

108. Prepositions in composition usually modify or alter the meaning of the Simple Verb, and undergo different changes in their form, their last consonant being generally assimilated to the first of the Simple Verb, as affero (ad-fero) attuli, allatum.[15]

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[15] *In some Editions the unaltered form is retained.*

109. These Prepositions may be changed in composition:—

A, ab, abs, *from, separation;* āmŏveo, asporto, aufugio.
Ad, *to, by, in addition;* accĭpio, asto, aspicio.
Con (for cum,) *with;* compōno, cŏhæreo, coeo, cognosco.
E, ex, *out of;* ēvĕho, exeo, effŭgio.
In, *in, into, against, upon,* and *negatively;* impendo, ignosco.
Ob, *in front, against;* occurro, oppono.
Sub, *under, secretly, slightly;* supprĭmo, sustineo, suspendo, subrīdeo.
Trans, *beyond, over, through;* transcendo, trājicio, transilio.

110. The following occur only in a compound form—

Ambi, amb, am, an, *about, around,* ambio, amplector.
Dĭs, dī, *asunder, about, in different directions,* dispergo, dīmitto, dĭrĭmo.
Rĕ, *again, back,* rĕvertor, rĕdeo.
Sē (sine) *separation,* sēcerno.

111. These are unchanged in composition: ante, *before,* circum, *around,* de, *from, down,* inter, *among, between,* per, *through, throughly,* post, *after,* præ, *before,* præter, *besides,* pro, *for, forward,* subter, *beneath,* super, *above.* But anticipo for antecapio, intelligo for interlego, pellicio for perlicio, prodeo for proeo, prodigo for proago, prodesse, &c. for proesse.

112. A few Verbs belong partly to one Conjugation and partly to another. The difference occurs chiefly in the Present Tense, one form being used only by the Poets and early writers.

113. These are of the First and Third Conjugation: lăvo (lavare rarely lavere); cŭbo, are, in compounds also *cumbo, *bĕre; do, dare, in compounds also *do, *dere.

114. These are of the Second and Third: ferveo, rarely fervo; fulgeo, rarely fulgo; pendeo (neut.), pendo (act. and neut.); strideo, strido; tergeo, tergo; tueor, rarely tuor.

115. These are of the Third and Fourth: lĭno, linio; orior (of the third in the Present only); pŏtior (rarely of the third); sallo and salio.

116. Cieo has the collateral form *cio of the Fourth Conjugation, which is used only in the compounds.

APPENDIX. I.

TRANSLATION OF SUBSTANTIVES IN PART I.

N.B.—In the following vocabulary a few additional examples are inserted, and distinguished by ‡ prefixed. Words which occur in more rules than one are translated in the first instance only.

1—3.

Păter, tris, *a father.*
Virgilius, i, *Virgil.*
Poeta, æ, *a poet.*
Consul, ŭlis, *a consul.*
Rex, rēgis, *a king.*
Mater, tris, *a mother.*
Cĕres, rĕris, *Ceres.*
Nurus, ūs, *a daughter-in-law.*
Uxor, ōris, *a wife.*
Parens, entis, *a parent.*
Civis, is, *a citizen.*
Hostis, is, *an enemy.*

4.

Antistes, tĭtis, *a priest or priestess.*
Vates, is, *a soothsayer, bard.*
Adolescens, entis, *a young person.*
Auctor, ōris, *an author.*
Augur, ŭris, *a diviner.*
Dux, ŭcis, *a leader.*
Judex, ĭcis, *a judge.*
Index, ĭcis, *an informer.*
Testis, is, *a witness.*
Sacerdos, ōtis, *a priest or priestess.*
Municeps, cĭpis, *a burgess.*
Patruelis, is, *a cousin-german.*
Affinis, is, *a relation by marriage.*
Heres, ēdis, *an heir.*
Artifex, ĭcis, *an artificer.*
Conjux, ŭgis, *a spouse.*
Incola, æ, *an inhabitant.*
Miles, ĭtis, *a soldier.*
Par, ăris, *an equal,* (par. n. *a pair.*)
Juvenis, is, *a young person.*
Martyr, ŷris, *a witness.*
Comes, ĭtis, *a companion.*
Infans, antis, *an infant.*
Satelles, ĭtis, *a body-guard.*
Interpres, ĕtis, *an explainer.*
Custos, ōdis, *a guardian.*
Hospes, ĭtis, *a guest, host.*
Præsul, ŭlis, *a president.*
Vindex, ĭcis, *a protector.*

5—9.

Acinaces, is, *a Persian dagger.*
Tripus, ŏdis, *a tripod.*
Chlamys, ŷdis, *a cloak.*
Lampas, ădis, *a torch.*
Quercus, us, *an oak.*
Ulmus, i, *an elm.*

Argos, *a town in Greece.*
Fas, *right.*
Nefas, *wickedness.*
Nihil, *nothing.*
Tempe, pl. *a vale in Thessaly.*

10—17.

Aqua, æ, *water.*
Agricola, æ, *a husbandman.*
Auriga, æ, *a charioteer.*
Nauta, æ, *a sailor.*
Hadria, æ, *the Adriatic sea.*
Liber, bri, *a book.*
Annus, i, *a year.*
Regnum, i, *a kingdom.*
Beryllus, i, *beryl.*
Carbunculus, i, *carbuncle, ruby.*
Opalus, i, *opal.*
Smaragdus, i, *emerald.*
Calamus, i, *a reed.*
Carduus, i, *a thistle.*
Dumus, i, *a bramble.*
Rubus, i, *a bramble-bush.*
Alvus, i, *the belly.*
Arctus (and ctos), i, *the Great and Little Bear,* (a constellation.)
Carbasus, i, *linen.*
Humus, i, *the ground.*
Vannus, i, *a winnowing fan.*
Pelagus, i, *the sea.*
Virus, i, *poison.*
Vulgus, i, *the populace.*

19.

Cardo, ĭnis, *a hinge.*
Margo, ĭnis, *an edge.*
Ordo, ĭnis, *a row, rank.*
Ligo, ōnis, *a mattock.*
Arbor, ŏris, *a tree.*
Caro, carnis, *flesh.*
Linter, tris, *a skiff.*
Cos, cōtis, *a whetstone.*
Merces, ēdis, *a recompense.*
Quies (and Rĕquĭes), ētis, *rest.*
Seges, ĕtis, *a corn field, crop.*
Dos, ōtis, *dowry, gift.*
Compes, ĕdis, *a fetter.*
Abies, ētis, *a fir tree.*
Eos, *the dawn, East.*
‡Merges, ĭtis, f. *a sheaf,* (Virg. Geo. II. 517.)
‡Tĕges, ĕtis, f. *a mat.*

Note. 3.

Curculio, ōnis, *a weevil.*
Harpago, ōnis, *a grappling-hook.*
Papilio, ōnis, *a butterfly.*
Pugio, ōnis, *a dagger.*
Scipio, ōnis, *a staff.*
Senio, ōnis, *the number six.*
Septentrio, ōnis, *the North.*
Stellio, ōnis, *a newt.*
Ternio, ōnis, *the number three.*
Vespertilio, ōnis, *a bat.*

20.

Æs, æris, *brass, money.*
Os, ōris, *the mouth, face.*
Os, ossis, *a bone.*
Ver, vēris, *the Spring.*
Cadaver, ĕris, *a carcase.*
Iter, itĭnĕris, *a way, journey.*
Uber, ĕris, *a teat.*
Verber, ĕris, *a lash, blow.*
Spinther, ēris, *a bracelet.*
Tuber, ĕris, *a swelling.*
(Tuber, eris, *a kind of apple,* is m. and f.)
Chaos, (abl. chao,) *void space.*
Melos, i, *a song.*
Epos, *an epic poem.*

Cor, cordis, *the heart.*
Ador, ōris, *spelt.*
Marmor, ŏris, *marble.*
Æquor, ŏris, *a level surface, the sea.*

22—24.

Lac, ctis, *milk.*
Alec, (Alex, f.) ēcis, *fish-pickle.*
Caput, pĭtis, *a head.*
Sal, sălis, *salt, salt water.*
Sol, sōlis, *the Sun.*
Lepus, ŏris, *a hare.*
Mus, mūris, *a mouse.*
Lien, ēnis, *the spleen.*
Ren, only in pl. rēnes, *the kidneys.*
Delphin, īnis, *a dolphin.*
Pecten, ĭnis, *a comb.*
Splen, ēnis, *the spleen.*
Lar, usually pl. Lăres, *household gods.*
Attagen, ēnis, *a heathcock.*
‡Līchen, ēnis, *a disease of the skin.*
Fur, fūris, *a thief.*
Furfur, ŭris, *bran.*
Vultur, ŭris, *a vulture.*
Turtur, ŭris, *a turtle dove.*
Pecus, ŭdis, *a beast.*
Sus, suis, *a sow.*
Grus, gruis, *a crane.*
Virtus, ūtis, *virtue.*
Incus, ūdis, *an anvil.*
Juventus, ūtis, *youth.*
Palus, ūdis, *a marsh.*
Servitus, ūtis, *slavery.*
Senectus, ūtis, *old age.*
Tellus, ūris, *the earth*
Salus, ūtis, safety.

26—27.

Fraus, audis, *deceit.*
Laus, audis, *praise.*
Axis, is, *an axis*, e.g. *of the earth.*
Callis, is, *a foot-path.*
Caulis, is, *a stalk, a cabbage.*
Collis, is, *a hill.*
Cucumis, ĕris, *a cucumber.*
Canalis, is, *a pipe, channel.*
Follis, is, *a pair of bellows.*
Casses, *a hunting-net*, See No. 44.
(Cassis, idis, *a helmet*, is f.)
Fascis, is, *a faggot.*
Fustis, is, *a club.*
Ensis, is, *a sword.*
Lapis, ĭdis, *a stone.*
Orbis, is, *a circle.*
Postis, is, *a door-post.*
Mensis, is, *a month.*
Pulvis, ĕris, *dust.*
Sentis, is, *a thorn.*
Torquis, *a collar.*
Sanguis, ĭnis, *blood.*
Torris, is, *a fire-brand.*
Vectis, is, *a bar, lever.*
Vermis, is, *a worm.*
Unguis, is, *a nail, claw.*
‡Glis, īris, *a dormouse.*
‡Vomis, ĕris, m. *a plough-share*, Virg. Geo. I. 162.
Codex, ĭcis, *the trunk of a tree, book.*
Cortex, ĭcis, *bark, cork.*
Vertex, ĭcis, *the top, summit.*
Apex, ĭcis, *a summit.*
Pollex, ĭcis, *the thumb.*
Silex, ĭcis, *flint.*
Grex, ĕgis, *a flock.*
Lătex, ĭcis, *a liquid.*
Frutex, ĭcis, *a shrub.*

Pumex, ĭcis, *a pumice stone.*
Thorax, ācis, *a breastplate.*
Phœnix, īcis, *the Phœnix.*
Calix, ĭcis, *a cup.*
Varix, ĭcis, *a swollen vein.*
Trādux, ŭcis, *a vine branch.*
Fornix, ĭcis, *an arch.*
Gryps, ȳphis, *a griffin.*
Dens, entis, *a tooth.*
Tridens, entis, *a trident.*
Bidens, entis, *a two-pronged fork.*
Oriens, entis, *the East.*
Occidens, entis, *the West.*
Fons, ontis, *a fountain.*
Adamas, antis, *adamant.*
Pons, ontis, *a bridge.*
Gigas, antis, *a giant.*
Rudens, entis, *a rope.*
Mons, ontis, *a mountain.*
Elephas, antis, *an elephant.*
Triens, entis, *a third part.*
Torrens, entis, *a torrent.*
Hydrops, ōpis, *the dropsy.*
Vepres, is, *a brier.*
As, assis, *an as, (a coin.)*
Vas, vădis, *a surety.*
Vas, vāsis, *a vessel.*

NOTE 4.

Semis, issis, *a half,* $\frac{1}{2}$ *an as.*
Centussis, is, 100 *asses.*
Sextans, antis, $\frac{1}{6}$ *part of as.*
Quincunx, uncis, $\frac{5}{12}$ *of an as.*
Septunx, uncis, $\frac{7}{12}$ *of an as.*
Annalis, is, *annals.*
Natalis, is, *a birth-day.*
Bidens, entis, *a sheep.*
Serpens, entis, *a serpent.*
Ales, ālĭtis, *a bird.*
Continens, entis, *the mainland.*
Animans, antis, *a living being.*

28—29.

Gradus, us, *a step.*
Genu, *a knee.*
Acus, us, *a needle.*
Colus, us, and i, *a distaff.*
Domus, us, *a house.*
Idus, uum, *the Ides.*
Manus, us, *a hand.*
Portĭcus, us, *a porch.*
Penus, us, and i, *provision.*
Tribus, us, *a tribe.*
Dies, ēi, *a day.*
Meridies, ēi, *noon.*

32.

Adeps, ĭpis, *fat.*
Anguis, is, *a snake.*
Balanus, i, *an acorn.*
Barbitus, (and tos,) *a lyre.*
Clunis, is, *a haunch.*
Corbis, is, *a basket.*
Ficus, i and us, a *fig tree, fig.*
Forceps, cĭpis, *pincers.*
Imbex, ĭcis, *a tile.*
Obex, ĭcis, *a bolt.*
Onyx, ȳchis, *onyx, onyx-box.*
Pampinus, i, *a vine leaf.*
Perdix, īcis, *a partridge.*
Phaselus, i, *kidney bean, pinnace.*
Sardonyx, ȳchis, *a precious stone.*
Talpa, æ, *a mole.*

33—34.

Calx, calcis, *the heel.*
Lynx, lyncis, *a lynx.*
Papyrus, i, *papyrus.*
Scrobis, is, *a ditch.*

Bombyx, ȳcis, *a silkworm, silk.*
Bubo, ōnis, *an owl.*
Cinis, ĕris, *ashes.*
Culex, ĭcis, *a gnat.*
Finis, is, *an end.*

35—36.

Cupressus, i, us, *a cypress.*
Laurus, i, us, *a laurel.*
Pinus, i, us, *a pine tree.*
Jugerum, i, ĕris, *an acre.*
Vesper, ĕri, ĕris, *the evening.*
Plebs, ēbis, *the people.*
Balneum, i, *a bath.*
Cœlum, i, *heaven.*
Epulum, i, *a feast.*

40—41.

Arma, orum, *weapons.*
Divitiæ, ārum, *riches.*
Idus, uum, *the Ides.*
Viscera, um, *the entrails.*
‡Lĭberi, ōrum, *children.*
‡Mājores, um, Priores, um, *ancestors.*
‡Mĭnores, um, Posteri, orum, *descendants.*
‡Bījæ, ārum, *a chariot drawn by two horses.*
‡Calendæ, ārum, *the Calends.*
‡Clĭtellæ, arum, *a pack saddle.*
‡Cūnābula, orum, Cŭnæ, arum, *a cradle, birth.*
‡Exŭviæ, arum, *spoils, skin.*
‡Fŏres, um, *doors,* (very rare in sing.)
‡Hăbēnæ, arum, *reins,* (very rare in sing.)
‡Induciæ, arum, *a truce.*
‡Nōnæ, arum, *the Nones.*
‡Phălĕræ, arum, *trappings of horses, &c.*
‡Quadrigæ, arum, *a chariot drawn by four horses.*
‡Săta, orum, *crops.*
‡Scālæ, arum, *stairs, a ladder.*
‡Tĕnebræ, arum, *darkness.*
Limen, ĭnis, *a threshold.*
Numen, inis, *a divinity.*
Silentium, ii, *silence.*
Aura, æ, *a breeze.*
Carina, æ, *a keel, ship.*
Via, æ, *a way, journey.*

43.

Indoles, is, *natural disposition.*
Lētum, i, *death.*
Specimen, ĭnis, *proof, example.*
Supellex, lectĭlis, *furniture.*
Venia, æ, *favour, pardon.*
Victus, us, *provisions, food.*
Res, ĕi, *a thing, affair.*
Acies, ēi, *edge, battle-array.*
Facies, ēi, *a face.*
Effigies, ēi, *a likeness, resemblance.*
Species, ēi, *an appearance.*
Spes, ĕi, *hope.*

46—47.

Grates, *thanks.*
Instar, *a form, like,* (with gen.)
Mane, *the morning, (in the morning.)*
Quatuor, *four.*
Centum, *a hundred.*
Tot, *so many.*
Quot, *how many, as many.*
Nequam, *wicked.*
Frugi, *honest, frugal.*
Mille, *a thousand.*

TRANSLATION OF VERBS IN PART II.

92—93.

Adultus, *grown up.*
Cretus, *sprung.*
Coalitus, *grown together.*
Emersus, *having come forth.*
Exoletus, *grown out of use.*
Inveteratus, *having become old.*
Juratus, *having sworn.*
Nupta, *married.*
Obsoletus, *old, worn out.*
Potus, *having drunk.*
Suetus, *accustomed.*
‡Conspiratus, *having conspired.*
Cingor, *I gird on myself.*
Induor, *I put on myself.*
Insternor, *I cover myself.*
Pascor, *I feed myself.*
Versor, *I dwell.*

94—95.

Parturio, ire, *(desire to) bring forth.*
Nupturio, ire, *desire to marry.*
Aveo, *covet.*
Caneo, *am grey-headed.*
Denseo, *make thick.*
Flaveo, *am yellow.*
Hebeo, *am blunt, dull.*
Humeo, *am moist.*
Immineo, *bend over, threaten.*
Promineo, *project.*
Lacteo, *suck (the breast.)*
Liveo, *am of a livid colour.*
Mæreo, *grieve.*
Polleo, *am powerful.*
Renideo, *shine, smile.*
Scateo, *gush forth, abound.*
Squaleo, *am dirty.*

96.

Ambigo, ĕre, *waver, dispute.*
Antecello, ĕre, *surpass.*
Præcello, ĕre, *excel.*
Dignosco, ĕre, *distinguish.*
Disto, are, *am distant, different.*
Fatisco, ĕre, *open in chinks.*
Ferio, ire, *strike.*
Furo, ĕre, *rage.*
Glisco, ĕre, *increase.*
Hisco, ĕre, *yawn, speak.*
Plecto, ĕre, *punish.*
Satago, ĕre, *am busy.*
Singultio, ire, *sob.*
Vado, ĕre, *go, rush.*
Vergo, ĕre, *bend, incline.*
Irascor, sci, *am angry.*
Liquor, i, *flow, melt.*
Medeor, ēri, *heal.*
Reminiscor, sci, *recollect.*
Ringor, i, *show the teeth, snarl.*
Vescor, i, *eat.*

97.

Paveo, *dread.*
Timeo, *fear.*
Caleo, *am warm.*

Careo, *am without.*
Coërceo, *restrain.*
Exerceo, *exercise.*
Debeo, *owe.*
Doleo, *feel pain, grieve for.*
Habeo, *have.*
Jaceo, *lie.*
Liceo, *am valued.*
Mereo, *deserve.*
Noceo, *injure.*
Pareo, *obey.*
Placeo, *please.*
Taceo, *am silent.*
Terreo, *frighten.*
Valeo, *am strong, able.*

98—100.

Congruo, ĕre, *meet, agree with.*
Renuo, ĕre, *refuse.*
Ingemo, ĕre, *bewail.*
Recido, ĕre, *fall back, happen.*
Incido, ĕre, *fall upon, occur.*
Ango, ĕre, *throttle, torment.*
Luo, ĕre, *wash, expiate, pay.*
Metuo, ĕre, *fear.*
Ningit, *it snows.*
Pluo, ĕre, *rain.*
Prosilio, ire, *leap forth.*
Respuo, ĕre, *reject, dislike.*
Tremo, ĕre, *tremble.*
Calesco, ĕre, *become warm.*
Caleo, ēre, *am warm.*
Refrigesco, ĕre, *grow cold.*

103—104.

Arceo, ēre, *keep off, prevent.*
Coerceo, ēre, *enclose, restrain.*
Damno and Condemno, are, *condemn.*
Mando and Commendo, are, *entrust.*
Partior, iri, *share.*
Impertior, iri, *impart.*
Patro, are, *accomplish.*
Impetro, āre, *obtain.*
Sacro, are, *consecrate.*
Obsecro, are, *beseech.*
Tracto and Contrecto, are, *handle.*
Prædamno, are, *condemn beforehand.*
Demando, are, *entrust.*
Pertracto, are, *touch, investigate.*
Cohibeo, ēre, *restrain.*
Lædo, ĕre, *injure.*
Illido, ĕre, *dash against.*
Lateo, and Deliteo, ēre, *lie hid.*
Placeo, ēre, *please.*
Displiceo, ēre, *displease.*
Statuo, ĕre, *erect, determine.*
Constituo, ĕre, *establish.*
Conticesco, ĕre, *become silent.*
Complaceo and Perplaceo, ēre, *to be very pleasing.*
Posthabeo, ēre, *esteem less.*

105—107.

Diligo, ĕre, *love.*
Assideo, ēre, *sit near.*
Circumago, ĕre, *turn round.*
Circumsedeo, ēre, *sit around, blockade.*
Supersedeo, ēre, *refrain from.*
Calco, are, *tread upon* or *down.*
Inculco, āre, *tread in, impress on.*
Salto, āre, *dance.*
Insulto, āre, *leap at, revile.*
Diluo, ĕre, *wash away, weaken.*
Plaudo, ĕre, *clap the hands.*
Explodo, ĕre, *hoot off the stage.*
Applaudo, ĕre, *clap, applaud.*
Obedio, īre, *obey.*

108—115.

Amoveo, ēre, *move away.*
Asporto, are, *carry away.*
Aufugio, ĕre, *flee away.*
Asto, are, *stand near.*
Compono, ĕre, *put together, arrange.*
Cohæreo, ēre, *adhere.*
Coeo, ire, *come together.*
Cognosco, ĕre, *know, investigate.*
Eveho, ĕre, *to carry out.*
Exeo, ire, *to go forth.*
Effugio, ĕre, *escape.*
Impendo, ĕre, *expend.*
Ignosco, ĕre, *pardon.*
Occurro, ĕre, *meet, encounter.*
Oppono, ĕre, *oppose.*
Supprimo, ĕre, *sink, suppress.*
Sustineo, ēre, *support.*
Suspendo, ĕre, *hang up.*
Subrideo, ēre, *smile.*
Transcendo, ĕre, *pass over.*
Trajicio, ĕre, *throw across.*
Transilio, ire, *leap over.*
Ambio, ire, *go around, solicit.*
Amplector, ti, *embrace.*
Dispergo, ĕre, *scatter about.*
Dimitto, ĕre, *send about or away.*
Dirimo, ĕre, *part, break off.*
Revertor, ti, *turn back.*
Redeo, ire, *return.*
Secerno, ĕre, *separate.*
Anticipo, are, *anticipate.*
Pellicio, ĕre, *allure.*
Prodeo, ire, *come forth.*
Prodigo, ĕre, *drive forth.*
Prosum, desse, *benefit.*
Ferveo, ēre, *am hot.*
Tueor, ēri, *behold, defend.*
Potior, iri, *obtain, enjoy.*

APPENDIX. II.

Words having a different signification in the Singular and Plural. See No. 38.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Ædes, *a temple.*	Ædes, *a house.*
Aqua, *water.*	Aquæ, *medicinal springs.*
Auxilium, *aid.*	Auxilia, *auxiliary forces.*
Bonum, *something good.*	Bona, *property, goods.*
Carcer, *a prison.*	Carceres, *the barriers of a race course.*
Cera, *wax.*	Ceræ, *a waxen tablet.*
Cōdĭcillus, (rare) *a small log.*	Codicilli, *a writing tablet, note.*
Comitium, *a part of the Roman forum.*	Comitia, *the assembly for election.*
Copia, *plenty.*	Copiæ, *forces.*
Epulum, *a sacred feast.*	Epulæ, *dishes, a banquet.*
Făcultas, *power or opportunity of doing anything.*	Facultates, *property.*
Fortuna, *fortune.*	Fortunæ, *the gifts of fortune.*
Gratia, *favour.*	Gratiæ, *thanks.*
Hortus, *a garden.*	Horti, *pleasure grounds.*
Ludus, *play.*	Ludi, *public games.*
Lustrum, *a period of five years.*	Lustra, *haunts of wild beasts.*
Naris, *the nostril.*	Nares, *the nose.*
Natalis, *a birth-day.*	Natales, *lineage.*
Opera, *labour.*	Operæ, *workmen.*
(Ops), *help.*	Opes, *resources, power.*
Pars, *a part.*	Partes, *the part of an actor, office, a side or party.*
Rostrum, *a bill, beak, beak of a ship.*	Rostra, *the stage for orators in the Roman forum, adorned with the beaks of vessels captured from the Antians, B. C.* 338.
Sal, *salt.*	Sales, *witticisms.*
Tempus, *time.*	Tempora, *times, the temples of the head.*

APPENDIX. III.

HINTS ON CONSTRUING,

FOR THE USE OF BEGINNERS.

117. As a general rule, take the words as much as possible in the order they stand in the Latin.

118. In an ordinary principal sentence, after taking the introductory Conjunction or Adverb, if any, construe in regular succession—(1) the Nominative case; (2) the Verb; and (3) the Case or Cases (usually the Accusative) which it governs, e.g. At Æneas petit arces, *but Æneas seeks the towers.*

In immediate connection, however, with these three main parts of the sentence, must be taken the various words or subordinate sentences which may happen to explain or qualify them, thus:—

119. Adjectives and Verbs may be accompanied by (1) Adverbs, and (2) Cases governed by themselves, or (3) by Prepositions. A Verb may have an Infinitive mood also after it.

120. Substantives may have (1) Adjectives, Participles, or Pronouns agreeing with them; (2) other Substantives in apposition to them; (3) Genitive Cases (or Gerunds), and (4) Prepositions with their cases depending on them.

121. Subordinate sentences, whose Verb is usually in the Subjunctive mood, are connected with the main sentence by Conjunctions, Relative Pronouns or Adverbs, Interrogative words, or by the Accusative and Infinitive after the Verb.

122. Parenthetical and Explanatory sentences are chiefly Ablatives Absolute, Interjections with their Cases, and sentences introduced by the Relative or by Conjunctions, as et, nec, sed, nam, autem, enim, vel; ipse, &c.

123. In illustration of the foregoing remarks take the sentence—

> "At pius Æneas, arces quibus altus Apollo
> Præsidet, horrendæque procul secreta Sibyllæ,
> Antrum immane, petit." (Virg. Æn. vi. 9.)

Here, "At" is the introductory Conjunction, "Æneas" the Nominative, "petit" the Verb, and "arces" the Accusative. The Substantive "Æneas" is explained by the Adjective "pius," and "arces" by the Relative sentence "quibus altus Apollo, præsidet;" "secreta" is another Accusative coupled by the Conjunction "que" to "arces," and explained by the Adverb "procul;" "horrendæ Sibyllæ," is the Genitive after "secreta," and "antrum immane," the Accusative in apposition with "secreta." Construe: *But the pious Æneas repairs to the towers over which the majestic Apollo rules, and to the distant retreat of the dreaded Sibyl, a vast cavern.*

124. The Relative must be construed directly after its Antecedent.

125. When a Subordinate sentence is interposed between the Nominative of the principal sentence and its Verb, be careful not to mistake the Verb of the Subordinate sentence for that of the principal. Thus, in the preceding example, "præsidet" must not be mistaken for the Verb agreeing with "Æneas."

126. The Adjective (Participle, &c.) must be taken with, and construed *before* its Substantive, as gens inimica, *a hostile race*, unless there are some other words limiting or explaining its meaning, in which case it must be construed *after* its Substantive, e.g. Gens inimica mihi, *a race hostile to me:* Lætum equino sanguine Concănum, *the Concanian delighting in the blood of horses.*

127. The Nominative case usually stands at the beginning of a Latin sentence and the Verb at the end. When, however, the Verb stands before its Nominative, to avoid disturbing the order of the sentence the place of the Nominative may often be supplied by the word *there*, e.g. Insequitur clamorque virum, stridorque rudentum, *there ensues both the shouting of men and the creaking of cordage:* Pereunt Hypanis Dymasque, *there perish both Hypanis and Dymas.*

128. When the Nominative at the head of the principal sentence is separated from its Verb by a long parenthesis, care must be taken not to lose sight of it by substituting another Nominative (as *he* or *they*) before the Verb.[16] In a speech or narrative, however, the Nominative may often be repeated before the Verb, with the words *I say*, e.g.

> Hic (tibi fabor enim, quando hæc te cura remordet,
> Longiùs et volvens fatorum arcana movebo,)
> Bellum ingens geret Italia. Virg. Æn. i. 261.

He, (for I will tell thee since this care is preying upon thee again, and unfolding them more remotely than is my wont, I will reveal the mysteries of the Fates) He, I say, shall wage a mighty war in Italy, &c.

129. Translate literally Verb for Verb, Noun for Noun, &c. as far as the English idiom permits. Avoid, however, rendering the Latin by the English word derived from it, unless it be the best word that can be used, e.g. continuus labor, *incessant toil (not continual labour)*, but veteres mīlites, *veteran soldiers*.

130. The derived English word would often mislead, e.g. Hasdrubal octo ferme annos imperium obtinuit, *Hasdrubal held* (not *obtained*) *the command for about eight years*: Auri sacra fames, *accursed lust for gold:* Famosus hospes, *the infamous guest.* So securus, (se i.e. sine cura) *free from care, careless, regardless*, not *secure* or *safe* in the modern sense of the word.[17]

131. Always look to the context, and select from the dictionary that meaning of a word which appears to

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[16] e.g. Cæsar De Bello Gall. Lib. v. 20. Interim Trinobantes, prope firmissima earum regionum civitas, ex qua Mandubratius adolescens, Cæsaris fidem secutus, ad eum in continentem Galliam venerat, (cujus pater Imanuentius in ea civitate regnum obtinuerat, interfectusque erat a Cassivellauno; ipse fuga mortem vitaverat) legatos ad Cæsarem mittunt. Here Trinobantes is the Nominative to the Verb mittunt, which must be construed *send*, not *they send*.

[17] Compare Judges viii. 11, "Gideon—smote the host, for the host was secure." So prævenire *to come before, forestall, anticipate*, not *prevent*, Matt. xvii. 25, "Jesus prevented him."

make the best sense with the other words in the sentence.

132. Thus in construing an Adjective, ascertain *first* what Substantive it agrees with, and then see what epithet will best describe that Substantive; in translating a Verb choose the meaning that best suits the Case or Infinitive mood that follows it, e.g. Altus mons, *a lofty mountain*, but altus amnis, *a deep river*. Thus also gerere means *to wage* or *carry on*, when connected with bellum, &c. but gerere onera, *to carry burdens*, gerere vestes, *to wear garments*, gerere inimicitias, amicitiam, *to entertain or cherish enmity, friendship, &c.*

133. When a word governs or applies to two or more words of parallel construction, a meaning must be sought for which will apply to both or all of them, e.g. Avium citharæque cantus, *the melody of birds and of the lyre:* Strages ingens hominum ac sarcinarum, *a great loss (*or *destruction) of men and baggage.*

134. The last observation particularly applies to the grammatical figure Zeugma, in which case if no single word can be found for translating the Verb which will suit the several Cases it governs, the Verb must be translated with a separate meaning for each, e.g. Hic mores viris et mœnia ponet, *He shall establish laws and walls (*or *cities) for men*, or, *He shall enact laws and build walls for men.*

135. Let the translation be in accordance with the style of the original.

Poetry, for instance, should be translated into poetical and not prose English, ordinary words or phrases being avoided as far as possible: tu and tuus should therefore be translated *thou, thy, thine*, not *you, yours*. In construing authors, or passages relating to the arts and sciences, technical terms may be employed with advantage, e.g. in military affairs, construe Primum agmen, *the vanguard;* medium agmen, *the centre;* extremum or novissimum agmen, *the rear;* Iter facere, *to march*, not *to take a journey.*

136. Substantives.—When a Genitive, following or dependent on another Substantive, "denotes that which is the object of the feeling or action" of the other word, it may be often translated

by *for*, *in*, *towards*, &c. or by a Verb, e.g. Quod ejus remedium inveniam iracundiæ, *what cure can I find for his passion?* Lacrimæ rerum, *tears for our misfortunes:* Hospitia regulorum, *hospitality shown to princes.*

137. An Accusative before an Infinitive is usually construed by *that*, with the sign of the Indicative, or by *should*, e.g. Mirum est te ita putare, *It is strange that you think (or should think) so. Would* and *should* are the signs of the Future Infinitive after a Past Tense, e.g. Dixi te fore in armis, *I said that you would be in arms.*

138. The Ablative, expressing the quality of a thing, takes the sign *of*, e.g. Uvæ tristi sapore, *grapes of a sour flavour.*

139. Adjectives.—Some Adjectives, as anxius, invitus, lætus, citus, subitus, vanus, &c. may be translated as Adverbs, *anxiously*, *unwillingly*, *joyfully*, *quickly*, *suddenly*, *vainly*, &c. Adjectives may often be more conveniently translated by Substantives, e.g. Frequens, *in crowds:* Reliquum iter, *the rest of the journey:* Feminei plangores, *the wailing of women:* Hectoreum corpus, *the body of Hector*, or *Hector's body.* So conversely, Anxietas animi, *mental anxiety.*[18]

140. Translate alius—alius, *the one—the other;* alii—alii, *some others.* So alius alio, *one in one way—another in another*, &c.

141. A Comparative, when it is not followed by quam or the Ablative, may frequently be rendered by *somewhat*, *rather*, or *too*, e.g. Maturior vis, *too early a blow:* Cum hoc (lignum) jaceret diutius, *when this log was lying rather a long time.* The ellipsis of the Ablative may generally be supplied by æquo or solito *(than what is proper* or *usual.)*

142. Comparatives may sometimes be translated by *less* with the opposite meaning of the Adjective, e.g. Inertior ætas, *a less active age:* Remissiora frigora, *less severe frosts.*

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[18] In the poetical figure Hendiadys (ἓν διὰ δυοῖν, one by two) where an idea is expressed by two Nouns instead of by a Noun and Adjective agreeing with it, one of the Nouns should be translated by an Adjective, e.g. Ferimur per opaca locorum, *we hurry* (Lit. *are borne along*, see No. 93) *through gloomy places.* The same method of translation must be adopted in the construction of the Genitive with Partitives, Neuter Adjectives and Pronouns, &c. e.g. Nemo mortalium, *no mortal*, plus boni, *more good*, quid justitiæ, *any justice.*

143. In like manner, Superlatives may be rendered by *exceedingly*, *very*, and by *least*, e.g. Mons Jura altissimus, *the Jura, a very* or *exceedingly high mountain*, i.e. a mountain very high in comparison with mountains in general.

144. Sometimes the Comparative and Superlative are used for the Positive, e.g. Senior for senex, *an old man.*[19]

145. Pronouns.—Ipse, a, um, *self*, is to be translated *myself, thyself, himself, itself*, according to the person of the Verb or Pronoun with which it is connected, e.g. Ipse vidi, i.e. Ego ipse vidi, *I myself saw :* Ipse vidisti, *you yourself saw.*

146. Ipse has often the sense of ultro, *voluntarily, unassisted, by one's-self, spontaneously*, e.g. Valvæ se ipsæ aperuerunt, *the folding-doors opened of their own accord :* Ipsæ mella dabant quercus, *the oaks spontaneously* (or *of themselves) used to yield honey.*

147. Ipse is used to define anything precisely, and may often be translated *very, exactly*, e.g. Illo ipso die, *on that very day.* Rex ipse, *the King himself*, or *in person :* Viginti dies ipsi, *just thirty days.* Et ipse may be translated *as well, also*, e.g. Lucius Manlius, prætor et ipse, *a prætor, as well.*

148. Iste, a, ud, *that (of yours)* being used by orators to designate their opponents, gradually acquired a scornful sense, e.g. Muto istam mentem, *change that (impious) determination of thine.*

149. Ille, a, ud, on the contrary, is used in an honourable sense of persons, &c. well known, e.g. Ille Achilles, *that (renowned) Achilles.*

150. Hic—ille, when opposed to one another, may often be rendered *the latter—the former*, or *the one—the other.*

151. Et is, isque, when emphatic, may be rendered *and that too ;* nec is, *and that too not*, e.g. Vincula eaque sempiterna, *imprisonment and that too for life.*

152. Is sometimes is equivalent to talis, *of such a character or quality*, e.g. Neque enim is es, Catalina, ut te pudor a turpitu-

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[19] Tanto, quanto, hoc, eo and quo, with Comparatives, may be translated *the — the* e.g. Sed (mala nostra) magis hoc, quo sunt cognitiora, gravant, *but my evils are the more oppressive the better they are known.*

dine revocârit, *for neither art thou such a person, Catiline, that a sense of shame can recall from baseness.* [Qui also sometimes equals is or talis ut, e.g. Est qui vinci possit, *he is such a one as may be overcome.*]

153. Qui, quæ, quod. When no other word or sentence can be found as the Antecedent to the Relative qui, the proper case of is (and sometimes of ille) is to be regarded as its Antecedent, and qui translated *he who*, quem, *him whom*, quod, *that which*, &c. e.g. Ridentur mala qui componunt carmina—at qui legitimum cupiet fecisse poema, *those* (sc. ii) *who compose bad verses are laughed at—but he* (sc. is) *who shall wish to execute a genuine poem, &c.*: Sunt quibus in satira videar nimis acer, *there are some* (or *those*, sc. ii) *to whom I appear too cutting in my satire.*

154. When the Antecedent is in the Relative clause it should be construed in the Principal, the Cases being changed, if necessary, e.g. (Hiero) pollicitus est, quo animo priore bello populum Romanum juvenis adjuvisset, eo senem adjuturum, *(Hiero) promised, though an old man, to aid them with that spirit with which he, when young, had assisted the Roman people in the former war.*

155. When qui connects sentences together, it may often be resolved into et is, &c. e.g. Quos (= et eos) ubi confertos audere in prælia vidi, *and when I saw that they, in dense array, had courage for the conflict.*

156. Qui, introducing the cause or reason of a statement, may be rendered *for*, *because*, *inasmuch as*, e.g. Infelix qui non sponsæ præcepta furentis audierat, *ill-fated youth, inasmuch as he listened not to the instructions of his inspired betrothed.*

157. Qui may often be rendered by *as*, *that*, and by *but* after the Negatives nemo, nihil, &c. Quis after si, ne, nisi, num, quanto, quo, quum, ubi, unde, is to be translated *any* (*one.*)

158. Verbs.—When the Imperfect expresses a custom or thing of frequent occurrence in past time, it may be rendered by *used to*, or *kept*, e.g. (Nam) primi cuneis scindebant fissile lignum, *the first mortals used to cleave the splitting wood with wedges:* Hæc Trojæ casus iterumque iterumque rogabat, *she again and again used to* (or *kept*) *enquiring about the fortunes of Troy.*

159. Since the Imperfect denotes an action uncompleted in past time, it may sometimes be translated by *began*, e.g. Con-

stitit utrumque agmen et prælio sese expediebant, *each column halted and began to prepare itself for an engagement:*

> Prima Ceres ferro mortales vertere terram
> Instituit: cum jam glandes atque arbutæ sacræ
> Deficerent sylvæ, et victum Dodona negaret.
> Virg. Geo. I. 147.

Ceres was the first who taught mankind with steel to turn the earth, when already the acorns and arbute berries of the sacred wood began to fail, and Dodona to refuse sustenance.

160. When the Perfect expresses an action begun or done in past time, as either still continuing or its effect remaining, it takes the sign *have*, e.g. Tres annos domi vixi, *I have lived or been living three years at home* (and am there still): Nequidquam Deus abscĭdit prudens oceano dissociabili terras, *in vain has God wisely torn asunder the lands with the ocean that separates them.*

161. The Tenses of the Subjunctive may often be translated by the signs of the Indicative, as quum vidisset, *when he had seen*, not *when he might have seen.* They may sometimes be rendered by the Infinitive, especially after ne and ut expressing a purpose, and quin, e.g. Id ut facias te etiam atque etiam rogo, *I ask you again and again to do that.*

162. When the Present Subjunctive is the principal Verb in a sentence, it must be construed as an Imperative by *let*, or as expressing a wish by *may*, e.g, Sic placeam vobis: alius sit fortis in armis, *thus may I please you, let another be brave in arms.*

163. The Tenses of the Passive voice when used impersonally may be translated by a Substantive and a Verb, or by the Active, the Dative or Ablative after the Verb being turned into the Nominative, e.g. Regnabitur, *the government shall be carried on:* Inventum est, *the discovery was made:* Ventum est (sc. ab illis), *they arrived:* Num illis credendum est, *must reliance be placed on them*, or *must we believe them?*

164. Participles.—Since Participles and Participial Ablatives Absolute are far more frequently used in the Classics than in English, it is often necessary to translate them, and the words in connection with them by a Relative sentence, a Substantive, or by a sentence beginning with an Adverb or Conjunction, such as *when*, *after*, *since*, *&c.* e.g. Equus currens, *the*

horse which is running: Hannibal, Sagunto capto, Carthaginem novam in hiberna concesserat, *Hannibal after the taking of Saguntum (*or *after he had taken Saguntum) had retired to New Carthage into winter quarters.*

165. By this method of translating, the occasional ambiguity of the Participle is removed, as may be seen by the examples in the following paragraphs.

166. To mark the time more distinctly, the Present Participle may be translated by *during, whilst, as,* &c. the Past, by *after* or *since,* e.g. Ille lacrimans fatus est, *he spoke while he was weeping,* or *while in tears:* Obsidibus acceptis, exercitum reduxit, *when* (or *after) he had received the hostages he withdrew his army.*

167. The Participle Future (in rus) not only signifies what will happen, but also a purpose or probability, and may often be rendered by *intending to, with a view to* or *likely to,* e.g. P. Cornelius, consul, quadrato agmine ad castra hostium venerat, nullam dimicandi moram facturus, &c. *P. Cornelius the consul had come with his army in battle array to the camp of the enemy, intending to make no delay in fighting, &c.:* (See Livy xxi, 32.) Melior procul ab domo futurus uterque miles, *each likely to be a better soldier when at distance from his home.*

168. The Participle Future Passive (in dus) implies duty or necessity, and may be translated by *ought to, must* or *should,* e.g. Officium fungendum, *a duty that ought to be discharged:* Hic, vincendum aut moriendum, milites, est, ubi primum hosti obcurristis, *here you must conquer or die, soldiers, where you have first encountered the enemy.*[20]

169. Participles not unfrequently express a Supposition and take the signs, *if,* or *supposing that,* e.g. Trojæ renascens alite lugubri fortuna tristi clade iterabitur, *the fortune of Troy, if it revive under evil auspices, shall be repeated with sad destruction.*

170. Participles also often express a reason or cause and may be translated by *since, owing to, by, because, &c.:* they also often require the sign *though,* e.g. Cum traheret sylvas Orpheus, et dura canendo saxa, bis amissâ conjuge mæstus erat, *when Orpheus*

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[20] The Verb obcurristis being in the second person, shews that *vobis* must be understood with vincendum and moriendum. If it had been obcurrimus, *nobis* would have been understood, and vincendum translated *we must conquer.*

was drawing after him the woods and the hard rocks by his singing, he was sad, because he had twice lost his wife (Lit, *his wife having been twice lost:)* Tu quoque litoribus nostris æternam moriens famam, Caieta, dedisti, *thou also, Caieta, by dying hast given an immortal renown to our shores.* Sæpe, sequens agnam, lupus est hac voce retentus, *oftentimes the wolf, though pursuing a lamb, was stayed by this voice* (*of Arion.*)[21]

171. Deponents and Neuter Passives alone have a Participle Perfect Active (with the sign *having*). This, as well as other Participles, may often be translated by the Verb and Conjunction, the Verb being usually in the same Tense as that which follows the Participle, e.g. Egressi optatâ Troes potiuntur arenâ, *The Trojans disembark and* (Lit. *having disembarked) enjoy the longed-for shore.*[22]

172. Conjunctions, Adverbs, &c.—Et—et, neque—neque, sive—sive, vel—vel, &c. Since these Conjunctions are not always placed immediately before the words they couple together, avoid taking the former Conjunction immediately before any word which has no other word corresponding to or opposed to it later in the sentence, e.g. Regemque dedit, qui fœdere certo et premere, et laxas sciret dare jussus habenas, *and has assigned them a King, who, when ordered, by a fixed law knows how both to curb them and to give them slackened reins* (not *both knows how, &c.:)* Aut ego sum causatus, aves, aut omina dira, Saturni aut sacram me tenuisse diem, *I pretended either that birds, or fearful omens, or the sacred day of Saturn detained me* (not *I either pretended, &c.)*[23]

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21 The Adverbs *though, since,* &c. must also be occasionally supplied in construing other parts of speech, as Relatives, &c. e.g. Ipse hostis Teucros insigni laude ferebat, *he himself, though an enemy, used to extol the Trojans with distinguished praise.*

22 When the Participle Perfect expresses an action taking place almost at the same time with that of the following Verb, it is more agreeable to the English idiom to translate it by the Present.

23 The peculiar position of single Conjunctions in poetry for the sake of the metre, may sometimes mislead, e.g. Audire et videor pios errare per lucos, *I seem to hear her and to roam through hallowed groves,* (Hor. Od. iii, 4, 6.) Compare Sed idem pacis eras mediusque belli (Od. ii, 19, 27): Moribus hic meliorque fama contendat (Od. iii, 1, 12), and Tibullus (El. i. 3, 55): Hic jacet immiti consumptus morte Tibullus, Messalam terrâ dum sequiturque mari.

173. The Negatives nec, neque, may be resolved into *and—not*, ne into ut non, *that—not*, &c. e.g. Nec procul hinc Rhesi tentoria agnoscit, *and not far hence he recognises the tents of Rhesus.* The Negative may often be removed to some Positive word, e.g. Heu, nihil invitis fas quenquam fidere divis! *alas it is sinful that any one (*or *it is right that no one) should have any confidence at all when the gods are against him!*

174. A Negative with a Participle may often be translated by *without*, with the Participial Substantive, e.g. Nullo resistente, *without any one resisting.*

175. Two Negatives cancel each other, e.g. Phaselus ille ait fuisse navium celerrimus, neque nequisse præterire, &c. *that pinnace asserts that it was the swiftest of vessels, and that it was able to surpass, &c.* So also nec non, *and also*, haud secus or aliter, *just so*, nonnulli, *some*, nemo fere, *hardly any*, non nemo, *several*, nemo non, *every one*, &c. &c.

176. The Negative in the grammatical figure Litotes is often best rendered by *very*, with the opposite meaning of the word with which it is connected, e.g. Non ignoro, *I know very well*, (Lit. *I am not ignorant:*) Tela non frustra acciderent, *the weapons fell very effectively.*

177. Adverbs may often be rendered by Ablatives of the manner, e.g. Patientiùs, *with greater patience.*

178. Ellipsis.—Many words which would occur twice in a complete sentence, or may be readily inferred from the context are omitted in Latin to a greater extent than in English, e.g. Hoc (sc. tempus) rigidas silices, hoc adamanta terit, *this (time) wears away* (sc. terit) *the hard flints, this wears away adamant:* Darius Hystaspis, *Darius the son* (sc. filius) *of Hystaspes*, &c.

179. In sentences of parallel construction words in each sentence are often understood, a mutual borrowing with the necessary change of number, person, &c. is therefore required to complete the sense, e.g. Quid meus Æneas in te committere tantum, quid Troës potuere? *What offence so great could* (sc. potuit) *my Æneas have been guilty of against thee, what offence so great* (sc. tantum) *could the Trojans have been guilty of* (sc. committere)*? &c.*

180. Besides the Ellipsis of homo, femina, negotium *(man, woman,* and *thing)* other Substantives in frequent combination with Adjectives are generally omitted, so that the Adjective absorbs the meaning of the Substantive,[23] e.g. Altum or profundum (sc. mare), *the Deep (sea),* cani (sc. capilli) *white hair,* dextra, sinistra (sc. manus), *the right* and *left hand,* hiberna (sc. castra), *winter quarters,* in tutum (sc. locum), *into a safe place,* germanus (sc. frater), *a (full) brother,* merum (sc. vinum), *(pure) wine, &c.*

181. The Neuter Plurals of Adjectives, Participles and Pronouns, which are generally explained as agreeing with negotia understood, may be translated by the Singular, by Substantives, or by Adverbs as the sense requires, e.g. Non hæc jocosæ conveniunt lyræ, *these themes* (or *this subject) are (is) ill suited to the sportive lyre:* quæque ipse miserrima vidi, *and the most wretched scenes which I myself beheld:* multa gemens, *sighing deeply:* ventura videbant, *they saw what would come.*

182. Cases in frequent combination with certain Verbs are often omitted, the Verb retaining the meaning which it has received from the case it governs, e.g. Ducere (sc. exercitum), *to march:* vehi (sc. equo or in equo, curru, &c.) *to ride,* (sc. navi or in navi), *to sail:* tendere (sc. iter, cursum, &c.) *to direct one's course, travel, &c.*

183. When the Nominative of a Verb is a Pronoun, it is not expressed in Latin unless it be emphatic, e.g. Amat (sc. ille), *He loves:* Fuimus Troes (sc. nos), *We Trojans have been.*[24]

184. Possessive Pronouns are regularly omitted in Latin when there is no doubt as to whom or what the Substantive belongs. In construing, however, Pronouns must be supplied, when required, from the sense, e.g. Nudârant gladios: "Occidite," dixit, "inermem! Hoc cupiant fratres, Tarquiniusque pater," *they* (sc. illi) *had unsheathed their* (sc. suos) *swords, Slay ye* (sc. vos) *me* (sc. me) *unarmed as I am, he* (sc. ille) *said! This my* (sc. mei) *brothers and my* (sc. meus) *father Tarquinius would long for.*

185. The Verbs est and sunt, also esse and fuisse in Compound Infinitives, which are often omitted in Latin, should be supplied in the translation.

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[23] See Note 4, page 4.

[24] Sometimes "Homines" is to be understood as the Nominative to a *Verb, e.g.* Tunc meliùs tenuēre fidem, *then men better kept their word.*

186. The Historical Infinitive (which can generally be explained by the Ellipsis of cœpit or cœperunt) may be translated by the Present or Imperfect Indicative, e.g. Modestia certare milites, ne quid ultra usum necessarium sumerent: nihil morari, nec ab signis absistere cibum capientes: diem ac noctem ire, &c. *the soldiers vied* (sc. cœperunt, *began to vie) with each other in moderation, in not taking anything beyond what was indispensable for their use, they did not make any delays, nor leave the standards when taking food, they marched day and night, &c.* (Livy, xxvii, 45.)

187. In oblique narration where the words or thoughts of a person are related by an historian, they are often expressed by the Accusative and Infinitive put absolutely. In this case the words *he* or *they said, thought*, &c. (dixit, dixerunt, sensit, &c.) must be supplied in the construing, e.g. Ea res novam iram Patribus movit, "Non cum senatu modo, sed jam cum diis immortalibus, C. Flaminium bellum gerere," *That circumstance excited fresh anger in the Senators,* "*they said* (sc. dixerunt) *that C. Flaminius was waging war not only with the Senate, but now with the immortal gods.*[25]

188. Distinction of Words of Similar Spelling.—To determine the English of Latin words of like spelling, but different meaning, the context or sense is the best, and often the only guide. In poetry, however, the difference of quantity may frequently be employed, thus fŭgit is the Present, fūgit the Perfect. In the sentence "Imperium Dido Tyria regit urbe profecta," *Dido, who set out from the city of Tyre, rules the kingdom:* the quality of the "ā" in "Tyriâ" shews that it is the Ablative agreeing with "urbe," and not the Nominative in agreement with "Dido."

189. When two parts of a Verb, e.g. the first persons of the First Future Indicative, and of the Present Subjunctive in the Third and Fourth Conjugations happen to be alike, the correct Tense may often be ascertained by the doubtful word being conneeted

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[25] The two constructions may often be found combined in one sentence, e.g. Zenophanes, primo, mendacium struere, "a Philippo se ad Romanos missum, ad M. Valerium, ad quem unum iter tutum fuerit, pervenisse," *Zenophanes at first (began) to invent a falsehood, (saying) "that he had been sent by Philip to the Romans, that he had reached M. Valerius, to whom alone his road was safe."*

with another Verb which has a different form for these Tenses, e.g. Tunc veniam subito nec quisquam nunciet ante, *then may I arrive suddenly nor may any one announce me beforehand.* Here "nunciet" shews that "veniam" is the Present Subjunctive.[26]

190. Since the Verbs est, sunt, &c. are often omitted, the persons of the Perfects of Passive and Deponent Verbs are liable to be mistaken for the Participles alone. If, however, no Conjunction connects the word with a Verb following, it is usually the Participle and not the Perfect Tense, e.g. Sic fatus, amicum Ilionea petit dextra, *having spoken thus, he salutes his friend Ilioneus with his right hand:* Sic fatus senior, telumque imbelle sine ictu conjecit, *thus the old man spoke, and cast his feeble dart without any force.* In the former case "fatus" is the Participle, in the latter the Perfect, "est" being understood; both, however, may be construed, *he spoke and, &c.* (See No. 171.)

191 Be careful not to confuse (1) the First Future Ind. and the Present Subj. in the Third and Fourth Conjugations; (2) the Third Pers. Pl. Perfect, Ind. Act. in ēre, the Present Inf. Act. and the Second Persons Sing. Pass. in—re, e.g.

(1.) First Fut., Regam / Audiam } es, et, emus, etis, ent, *shall* { *rule.* / *hear.*

Pres. Subj. Regam / Audiam } as, at, amus, atis, ant, *may* { *rule.* / *hear.*

So too the Passive Regar, eris, &c. Regar, aris, &c.

(2.) Metuēre, *they feared,* metuĕre, *to fear.* Regĕre, *to rule,* regĕre, *thou art ruled,* regēre, *thou wilt be ruled:* regĕre, *be thou ruled.*

192. The translation of the following words is apt to be confused by beginners.

Æquus, a, um, *even, fair.*	Anus, us, *an old woman.*
Equus, i, *a horse.*	Audeo, ēre, *dare.*
Æstas, atis, *summer.*	Audio, ire, *hear.*
Æstus, us, *fire, heat, tide.*	Aura, æ, *the air, breeze, breath.*
Ætas, atis, *life, age.*	Auris, is, *the ear.*
Annus, i, *a year.*	Aurum, i, *gold.*

[26] Sometimes the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive after fugit, venit, &c. will serve to distinguish the Perfect from the Present.

Avis, is, *a bird.*
Avis, Dat. and Abl. Pl. of avus, *a grandfather, an ancestor.*
Cado, Cædo, Cedo, See No. 68.
Căl̆ĭdus, a, um, *warm, hot.*
Callidus, a, um, *skilful, cunning.*
Cănis, is, *a dog.*
Cănis, *you sing,* from cano.
Cānis, Dat. and Abl. Pl. of canus, a, um, *white.*
Cēlo, are, *conceal.*
Cælo, are, *engrave, emboss.*
Cœlo, Dat. and Abl. of cœlum, *heaven.*
Censeo, ēre, *think decidedly.*
Sentio, ire, *feel, think, suppose.*
Collis, is, *a hill.*
Collum, i, *a neck.*
Cŏmes, itis, *a companion.*
Cōmis, e, *kind, friendly.*
Concilium, i, *an assembly, council.*
Consilium, i, *counsel, design.*
Cūras, Acc. Pl. of cura, *care.*
Curas, *thou carest for,* from curo, are.
Dĭco, are, *proclaim, consecrate.*
Dĭco, ĕre, *say, appoint.* So also
Prædĭco, are, *publish, extol.*
Prædĭco, ere, *foretell, advise.*
Dŏlor, oris, *pain, grief.*
Dŏlus, i, *deceit.*
Edo, ēdĭdi, ĕre, *bring* or *put forth.*
Edo, ēdi, ĕre, or esse, *eat.*
Edŭco, are, *rear, educate.*
Edūco, ere, *lead forth.*
Est, esse, from ĕdo, *eat.*
Est, esse, from sum, *am.*
Făcies, ei, *a face.*
Făcies, *you will do,* from facio.
Făces, *torches,* from fax.
Fāma, æ, *rumour, fame.*
Fămes, is, *hunger.*
Fātus, a, um, Part. of for, *speak.*
Fātum, i, *fate, destiny.*
Fūgo, are, *put to flight, rout.*
Fŭgio, ĕre, *fly.*
Hostia, æ, *a victim.*
Hostis, is, *an enemy.*
Jăceo, ēre, *lie.*
Jăcio, ĕre, *throw, cast.*
Lĕpor (pos) ōris, *pleasantness, wit.*
Lĕpus, ŏris, *a hare.*
Lăbor, ōris, *labour.*
Lābor, psus sum, *fall, glide.*
Lăbo, are, *totter.*
Lĕvis, e, *light.*
Lævis, or Lēvis, e, *smooth.*
Lævus, a, um, *left.*
Lātus, a, um, *broad.*
Lātus, a, um, Part. of fero, *bear.*
Lătus, ĕris, *the side.*
Lēgis, Gen. of lex, *law.*
Lĕgis, *thou readest,* from lego.
Līber, ĕri, *Bacchus, wine.*
Lĭber, bri, *a book.*
Līber, era, um, *free.*
Lĭberi, orum, *children.*
Lĭcet, *it is permitted.*
Lĭcèt, *although.*
Mæreo, ēre, *mourn.*
Mĕreo, ēre, *deserve.*
Mălus, a, um, *bad.*
Mālum, i, *an apple.*
Mālus, i, *an apple tree, mast of a ship.*
Māla, æ, f. *a jaw.*

Mālis, *you may prefer*, from malo.
Mănеo, ēre, *remain*.
Māno, are, *flow, drop*.
Mensis, is, *a month*.
Mensis, Dat. or Abl. Pl. of mensa, æ, *a table*,
Mŏdò, *only, lately*.
Mŏdo, Abl. of modus, *a manner*.
Mōlior, iri, *strive, make*.
Mollio, ire, *soften*.
Mŏrior, ri, *die*.
Mŏror, ari, *delay, care for*.
Nunquam, *never*.
Nusquam, *nowhere*. So Unquam, *ever*, usquam, *anywhere*.
Oblĭtus, a, um, *smeared*, Part. from oblĭno.
Oblītus, a, um, *forgotten*, Part. from oblīviscor.
Opes (from Ops), *resources, aid*.
Opus, eris, *work*.
Opus, indecl. *need*.
Os, ossis, *a bone*.
Os, ōris, Pl. ora, *mouth, face*.
Ora, æ, *an edge, coast*.
Păro, are, *prepare*.
Pāreo, ēre, *obey*.
Părio, ĕre, *bring forth*.
Porta, æ, *a gate*.
Portus, ūs, *a harbour*.
Prōfectus, a, um, Part. from proficio, *advance, assist*.
Prŏfectus, a, um, Part. from proficiscor, *set out*.
Quæro, ĕre, *seek*.
Quĕror, ri, *complain*.
Sĕro, *sow*, Sĕro, *join*. See No. 77.
Servio, ire, *serve, am a slave*.
Servo, are, *preserve*.
Sĭtis, *you thirst*, from sitio.
Sītis, *you may be*, from sum.
Sĭtis, is, *thirst*.
Sĭtus, us, *situation, rust*.
Sŏlium, i, *a seat, throne*.
Sōlùm, *only*.
Sŏlum, i, *the ground*.
Suum, from suus, a, um, *his, her, its own*.
Suum, Gen. Pl. of sus, *a swine*.
Tectus, Part. of tĕgo, *cover*.
Textus, Part. of texo, *weave*.
Vādis, *thou goest*, from vado, ere.
Vădis, Gen. of vas, *a surety*.
Vădis, Dat. and Abl. Pl. of vadum, *a shoal, ford*.
Vēlis, Dat. and Abl. Pl. of velum, *a sail*.
Vĕlis, *thou wishest*, from volo.
Vĕniam, Acc. of venia, *pardon*.
Vĕniam, *I will* or *may come*, from
Vĕnio, ire, *come*.
Vēneo, ire, *am sold*.
Victus, us, *food*.
Victus, a, um, Part. from vinco, *conquer*.
Vinctus, a, um, Part. from vincio, *bind*.
Vir, Pl. vĭri, *a man*.
Vis, Pl. vīres, *strength*.
Vīta, æ, *life*.
Vītis, is, Gen. Pl. ium, *a vine*.
Vĭtium, i, *a fault*.
Vŏlo, velle, *am willing*.
Vŏlo, are, *fly*.

APPENDIX. IV.

FORM OF PARSING.

SUBSTANTIVES.

1. —— is a Noun Substantive (Proper or Common) of the — Declension —— Gender. 2. Derivation. 3. Declension (Sing. Nom. &c.) 4. Government or Agreement. 5. Rule for Government, &c. 6. Rule for Gender. 7. Rule for Irregularity of Cases, &c. if required.

EXAMPLE OF GOVERNMENT, &c.—*Magister* is Nom. Sing. going before the Verb *docet*, First Concord. *Puerum* is the Acc. Sing. governed by the Verb *docet*. Rule for Transitive Verb governing the Acc.

ADJECTIVES.

1. —is a Noun Adjective of —— Terminations. 2. Derivation. 3. Declension. 4. Agreement or Government. 5. Rule for ditto (Second Concord, &c.)

EXAMPLE OF GOVERNMENT, &c.—*Sapientes* is the Acc. Pl. Masc. agreeing with its Substantive *Homines* understood, and governed by the Verb *amo*. Second Concord. Rule for omission of *homines*. Rule for Transitive Verb governing the Acc.

If the Adjective be of the Comparative or Superlative degree, say so in No. 1, and then compare it, and after the rules for the Agreement give those for the Comparison.

PRONOUNS.

1. — is a Pronoun (Possessive, Relative, &c.) (2. Give List of Pronouns.) 3. Declension. 4. Government or Agreement. 5. Rule for ditto. 6. Rule for Case, if necessary.

EXAMPLE OF GOVERNMENT OF A RELATIVE PRONOUN.—*Qui* is the Sing. Masc. agreeing with its Antecedent *is* or *vir* understood, and the Nom. going before the Verb *servat*. Third Concord, &c.

VERBS.

1. — is a Verb (Active, Compound, Irregular, as the case may be) of the —— Conjugation. 2. Derivation. 3. Conjuga-

tion.[27] 4. Declension, (naming first the Mood, Tense, and Number.) 5. Government or Agreement. 6. Rules for ditto. 7. Rules for the Perfect and Supine.

EXAMPLE OF GOVERNMENT, &c.—*Audierat* is the Ind. Plu. Perf. Third Person Sing. by Syncope of "*v*" for *audiverat*, agreeing with its Nom. Case *ille* understood. First Concord and Rule for Syncope.

If the Verb be Passive, give first the Conjugation Active, and then the Conjugation Passive. If the Verb be Compound and vary in form from the Simple, state the variation in the Derivation, e.g. *Cohibeo* is compounded of *con* and *habeo*, by dropping the *n* and changing *a* into *i* for Euphony. Give the Conjugation Simple and Compound, and end with rules for Compound Verbs.

Parse Infinitives, Gerunds and Supines, as above, omitting the Declension.

PARTICIPLES.

—— is the Participle —— from —— which is a Verb, &c. Parse as a Verb, substituting the Declension and Agreement of Adjectives.

ADVERBS.

—— is an Adverb. (2. Derivation. 3. Comparison. 4. It governs the —— Case, or is followed by the —— Mood ——. 5. Give the Rule.)

CONJUNCTIONS.

—— is a Conjunction, coupling —— to —— (or followed by the —— Mood ——.) Give the Rule.

PREPOSITIONS.

—— is a Preposition governing the —— Case ——. Give the Rule.

INTERJECTIONS.

—— is an Interjection (—— governing the —— Case ——. Give the Rule.)

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[27] After the Conjugation, the Synopsis of the Moods and Tenses may be inserted as in Parsing Greek Verbs, e.g. Present, *Rego, rege, regam, regere, regens*. In Junior Classes, the Definition of the Part of Speech may be substituted for the Derivation.

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ERRATA.

Page 11, No. 64, col. 1, line 6, for Ferbeo read Ferveo.

Page 1, last line, for *hœe bos*, read *hæc bos*.

Page 24, col. 2, line 23, for Torquis, *a collar*, read Torquis (and ques) is, *a collar*.

Page 25, col. 2, No. 32, line 10, for Imbex read Imbrex.

Transpose the order of the following words :—

Page 8, No. 50, line 5, *rastri* and *rastra*.

Page 18, No. 92, line 3, crētus, coăllĭtus.

Page 40, No. 171, line 5, Troes potiuntur.